The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 29, 1786.---VOL. 91.---NO. 116. TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 12, 1876. EIGHT DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

SECOND EDITION

THE FIELD OF POLITICS.

The South Carolina Board of State Canvassers Discharged.

Judge Bond Decides that the Supreme Court has no Jurisdiction.

Democratic Congressmen Discussing the Situation.

The Counting of the Electoral Vote the Principal Topic.

FLORIDA.

The Contempt Case.

TALLAHASSEE, December 11.—The trial of contempt against Cowgill and McLin, of the Returning Board, was continued to-day, pending the trial of the mandamus ordering them to open, canvass again and make a purely ministerial canvass of the returns. This case will be tried to-morrow.

The Congressional Committee has not yet arrived, being detained by an accident.

No Protest by the Attorney General

The following correspondence explains itself:

TALLAHASSEE, December 11, 1876.

William Lee Apthorpa, Clerk of Board of State Canvassers:

SIR—We have been not a little surprised at seeing in print what purports to be a protest of William Archer Cocke, Attorney General, a member of the Board of State Canvassers, filed with the Board, protesting against the action of the majority of the Board. No such or any other protest has to our knowledge been filed or presented to us. Has any protest of any kind been filed with you as clerk of the Board or handed to you to be filed? If so, please inform us of the fact and of the time when.

(Signed) SAMUEL B. McLIN,
Secretary of State.
C. O. COWGILL,
Controller.

TALLAHASSEE, December 11, 1876.

Hon. S. B. McLin and Hon. C. O. Cowgill:

GENTLEMEN—In reply to the question contained in your letter of this date, I have to say that no protest against the action of the majority of the State Board of Canvassers by Hon. W. A. Cocke, Attorney General, a member of said board, has been filed with me as clerk of said board, or handed me to be filed, nor have I seen or in any way received such a protest.

(Signed) WM. LEE APTHORPA,
Clerk of State Board of Canvassers.

WASHINGTON CITY.

Democratic Senatorial Caucus.

WASHINGTON, December 11.—The Democratic Senators held a caucus this afternoon, at which, after an extended discussion of the political situation, Messrs. Thurman, Bayard, Bogy, Kernan and Eaton were appointed a committee to confer with any similar committee which may be appointed on the part of the House with reference to the Presidential complications, and to report what legal means exist for settling any difficulties that may arise between the two branches of Congress in regard to the counting of the electoral vote.

Caucus of Democratic Representatives.

The Democratic members of the House of Representatives were held a caucus this afternoon which continued two hours. There was a general and spirited debate concerning the present political situation and difficulties which may arise between the two branches of Congress in regard to counting the electoral votes and the inauguration of a President. Among the principal speakers were Messrs. Randall, Wood, Hunter, Caulfield and Carr. A determined spirit was manifested to maintain all the constitutional rights of the House, and to give effect to what is claimed by the Democratic members to be the expressed will of the people in the recent Presidential election. With a view to this end it was agreed, on motion of Mr. Hunter, to procure the passage by the House of a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report what course the House should pursue in reference to the counting and declaration of the electoral votes, and also what are the respective rights and duties of the two Houses of Congress, separately or jointly, in regard to the entire subject of the Presidential election. Several members (including, it is said, Messrs. Randall, Watterson and Ely), having had interviews with Gov. Tilden recently, are understood to have communicated to the caucus views communicated by him, to the effect that no action, except of a preliminary character, above indicted, should be taken concerning existing or possible future political complications until after the return from the South of the House investigating committees. This morning's publication of statements made by the President in an interview yesterday was the subject of considerable earnest comment of an unfavorable nature, and several members asserted that the views then expressed by the President indicated a settled purpose on his part to perpetuate the power of the Republican party irrespective of all political consequences.

A SENSATION IN CHICAGO.

Some of Tilden's Wire Pulling.

CHICAGO, December 11.—Yesterday morning's papers published a paper which created great excitement here, purporting to be issued by the National Veteran Reform Association, and addressed to Gen. Sherman, being signed by Gen. Corse and Don Cameron, of this city. It sets forth that a dark conspiracy against the national liberties is afoot, and that military forces will be used to hold the Government. The paper declares that the signers are in earnest, and will fight if Tilden is not declared President. It declares there will be fighting, and the army, if it opposes the will of the people, must lay down its arms. Gen. Corse, in a letter to the Chicago *Tribune*, repudiates this document, saying it was published without his knowledge, without authority of the association, and in violation of his orders.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Board of State Canvassers Discharged.

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 11.—Judge Bond has delivered a decision, discharging the Board of State Canvassers from custody, on the ground that the Supreme Court of the State has no jurisdiction.

The Alleged South Carolina Lynching Denied.

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 11.—Positive information has been received here that the Lowndsville murderers were not lynched, as reported. The prisoners were taken from Lowndesville to Anderson on Friday night, and removed thence to Walhalla, Oconee county, as a precaution against violence, owing to threats made by the people. An investigation discloses that the plot to murder whites indiscriminately was horrible, which aroused excitement among the whites to the extent of threatening summary punishment. The precaution taken averted this, and everything is now quiet. One of the captured murderers took laudanum, and died from its effects. A jury in his case rendered the following verdict unanimously: "We, the jurors, upon our oaths, do say that Samuel Benton came to his death from the voluntary use of laudanum, taken by himself, and received by him from the hands of his brother." The prisoners are now all safe in Walhalla jail.

Gov. Hayes Serenaded.

CINCINNATI, December 11.—Gov. Hayes who is in the city, visiting public institutions as a member of the Board of State Charities, was serenaded this evening, and made a brief speech, in which politics were not mentioned. He will probably return to Columbus to-morrow or Wednesday.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

The Senate Discussing the Question of Having the Electoral Vote Counted by the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, December 11, 1876.

SENATE.

Election Investigation Appropriation.

The House bill appropriating $21,000 to defray the expenses of the special committee of that body appointed to investigate the recent election in South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida, passed with an amendment appropriating $5,000 to defray the expenses of the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate in making an investigation as to the late elections in South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia and Alabama, under the resolution of Mr. Edmunds.

The Louisiana Canvass.

Mr. BOGY presented a report of the Democratic committee which attended the sessions of the Louisiana Returning Board, and moved that it be printed.

Objection was made by several Senators on the Republican side, on the ground that the paper was not addressed to the Senate, and to print it would be a violation of the rules. After debate it was decided that Messrs. Bogy, Stevenson and McDonald should prepare a memorial, making the paper part thereof, and it could then be printed.

The Oregon Trouble.

Mr. MITCHELL, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported favorably on the resolution authorizing an investigation as to the eligibility of Watts, the Oregon elector, and asked its present consideration.

Objection was made by Mr. COOPER, and it went over until to-morrow.

Redemption of Greenbacks.

Mr. CAMERON (Wis.) introduced a bill to provide for the redemption of greenbacks. It provides that from and after its enactment the United States shall receive legal tender notes at par in payment of import duties, and all other dues and revenues of every kind. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Deputy Marshals.

Mr. BAYARD offered the following:

Resolved, That the Attorney General be and he is hereby directed to communicate to the Senate the total number of Deputy Marshals employed throughout the United States in connection with the election held on November 7, 1876, stating the number so employed in each States and at each voting precinct respectively, and the length of time they were so employed. Laid over till to-morrow.

Petition of an Ex-Rebel.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a petition of General Joseph E. Johnston, asking the removal of his political disabilities. Referred.

Amending the Constitution.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the unfinished business, the joint resolution of Mr. Edmunds proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States so as to have the electoral vote for President and Vice President counted by the Supreme Court, and the amendment proposed by the Committee on Judiciary providing that electors shall vote *viva voce*, instead of by ballot, was agreed to.

Mr. MORTON opposed the clause which provided that the court should disregard forms of return and be governed by the substantial right of the matter. This gave the court boundless power,—even to going into a State and counting the vote. It would be dangerous to confer such power on any tribunal, above the single laws.

Mr. EDMUNDS contended it was a power held by any court. Every court could disregard forms and decide the substantial right of the matter. He also showed that he had introduced the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution on the 23d of last March, and it had been reported favorably by the Judiciary Committee May 20, before either of the Presidential candidates had been nominated. The gentleman then made a lengthy speech, arguing that the constitution did not give any express directions as to counting the electoral vote, that the debates in the early Congress did not throw any light on the subject. The extent of the power of the Presiding officer, as to the count was not defined. He contended that the Supreme Court was the safest repository of this power of counting the vote, but it was the only tribunal which had a single solid existence and not a dual existence; it was composed of an unequal number, and a conclusion must therefore always be reached; its members were trained to calmly decide, without prejudice, passion or anger. He further contended that the power of counting the electoral vote should not be reposed in a political body. Congress was more or less partisan, and the count should not be left to it. In referring to the last section of the proposed amendment, making it applicable to the present contest if ratified in time, the speaker said he did not share in what was said by parties who should not have made use of such expressions, that there was danger of any civil convulsion by force. There would not be such trouble unless it was forced by the men who care more for what they can make out of it than they do for the peace of their country. If the two Houses of Congress could not agree in regard to the election, it did not follow that wise men or patriotic men would think they must look on their muskets. He did not think the good sense of this nation, with its love for fair law, was going to allow any dispute as to which of the two men voted for last November should appoint postmasters and sign commissions during the next four years. There would be found somewhere in the Constitution a way to settle it peaceably.

Mr. MORTON said he had been studying the question for years, and this amendment seemed to him to contain a number of fatal objections. It proposed the transfer of the count of the electoral vote to the Supreme Court, which would make that tribunal a political body. It would make that Court the Grand Returning Board of the country, and its motives would always be impugned. When the Supreme Court of the United States should be vested with the power of determining which party should be in authority for four years, the members of that Court would have a political power which would be dangerous. The proposition left the Electoral College standing with all its abuses. The people of the United States were opposed to that institution, as it was full of danger and trouble, some of which was at the very doors of Congress to-day. This Electoral College was a rock in the channel upon which the country was more likely to split than any other. He also objected to the proposed amendment because it enacted the provision authorizing the election of a President by the House. This provision gave to Nevada, with her 42,000 people, the same voice in the election of a President that New York had with her one hundred and fourteen times as many people. Suppose the election of President for the ensuing four years should be thrown into the House of Representative. A President would be elected by men who were elected two years ago, and many of them did not represent the will of the people now, as they had not been returned to Congress. This clause simply placed in the House to elect was the last clause in the Constitution, and it was put there without deliberation, without debate. The country came near being shipwrecked in 1801. The effort resorted to to bring about an election by the House that year would utterly damn any public man of this day. He argued in favor of having the President and Vice President elected by a direct vote of the people.

Mr. MERRIMON gave notice of an amendment he would offer so as to make any Justice of the Supreme Court ineligible to appointment to any office under the United States, and also ineligible to be elected President or Vice President until the expiration of four years next after he shall have ceased to be such Justice. Ordered printed.

The matter was discussed by Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Merrimon, Edmunds and Morton.

Pending the discussion Mr. MORTON submitted a resolution fixing the per diem of witnesses summoned to appear before the Senate or any of its committees at four dollars, and mileage at fifty cents per mile each way. Referred.

He also submitted a resolution to transfer $5,000 from the contingent fund of the Senate to the use of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to be returned when the appropriation shall be made to defray the expenses of that committee. Agreed to.

HOUSE.

Under the call of States for the introduction of bills, their reading in full was required by the Republicans, so as to consume the morning hour and leave no time for a call of States for resolutions.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. EARS, reducing letter postage to two cents.

By Mr. COX, to regulate the compensation of letter carriers in cities of over 100,000 population at $800 for the first year, $900 for the second, and $1,000 for the third year and afterwards, and making the compensation in cities of less than 100,000 not less than $600 nor more than $800, within the discretion of the Postmaster General.

By Mr. DARRELL, authorizing the State of Louisiana to close the mouth of Bayou La Forche where it opens into the Mississippi.

Also, to apply the proceeds of the sale of public lands to the education of the people.

By Mr. HUNTER, for the purchase of silver bullion and its coinage in dollars, which are to be legal tender for all debts, public and private, including duties and coin interest.

By Mr. CANNON, to promote commerce and cheapen railroad transportation between the Atlantic seaboard and the West by chartering the American Midland Railway.

By Mr. GLOVER, for the protection of States against domestic violence. It provides that the President shall employ the army and navy for such purpose only after the Legislature of the State has certified to him that the authority of the State is forcibly resisted and is unable to overcome such resistance, or after the Governor has certified to him that riot, insurrection or overt acts of rebellion have occurred, which such Governor has endeavored and is unable to suppress, and also that he has endeavored to convene the Legislature, and that such Legislature cannot be convened by reason of such domestic violence.

By Mr. KASSON, to establish a discriminating duty of 25 per cent. on sugar the growth or product of slave labor.

Gov. Wells, of Louisiana.

Mr. BANNING asked unanimous consent to offer a resolution reciting the eulogium passed on J. Madison Wells, of the Louisiana Returning Board, in the report of Senator Sherman and others to the President, and requesting the President to furnish from the War Department copies of all reports, orders, correspondence, etc., connected with the removal of Wells from the Governorship of Louisiana by General Sheridan in 1867. Rejected.

The Attorney General's Circular.

Mr. GOOD offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report on the legality of the circular letter issued by the Attorney General during the late Presidential campaign to United States Marshals in relation to their powers and duties in such election. Adopted without a division.

Election Assessments.

Mr. SPENCER moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what intimidation has been practiced on Government employes during the late election to compel such employes to contribute to the election fund of any political party, and what legislation was needed to abate the evil. Lost—yeas 134, nays 74—not two-thirds.

The House then adjourned, the Democrats remaining in the hall to hold a caucus.

THE THEATRE HORROR.

Death of Another Victim.

His Ante-mortem Statement.

Death of Another Victim.

NEW YORK, December 11.—John Cummerson, flyman in the Brooklyn Theatre, who was injured in the disaster, died yesterday in the Long Island College Hospital. He was taken there on the night of the fire. On Saturday the Fire Marshal obtained from him the following testimony:

I had charge of the flies. I saw the fire break out. It commenced in the center of the building in the rigging loft, among the borders or drop curtains. I think the draft brought the borders in contact with the light. There were coverings over the lights, but not always. The wires were also insulated, though, to prevent the sparks from touching the lights. The borders did not get out of order in any way. They went up right enough, but when I came to let them down they dragged. I tried to put the green curtain down, and it broke. Nothing was broken before the fire. This was

The Commencement of the Trouble.

I was unfastening the grooves, when one of the men went out to put the fire with a pole, but could not do it. We had no fire hose attached or otherwise. I saw fire hydrants in the building, under and on the stage, but no hose. We had two other fires in the theatre shortly before this last one. One was in the box office and the other on the stage. I think the doors leading to Johnston street were all clear on the stage. The alarm was given to the police pretty soon after the fire was discovered. The audience were also notified of it in three or four minutes. I kept the curtain down as long as I could. In going down I found I stayed longer than I should have done, and could not get out on the landing. I met Murdock, and he went down to his room. I saw him drop from the heat and smoke.

Jumped Out of a Window

on Flood's alley leading from the first landing. Murdock and Burroughs first went down on the stage to get out, and when they found the heat too great they went up stairs again. The other stage hands got out of the door on Johnston street. We were on the other side, and could not reach that door. I do not think Murdock and Burroughs tried to get through the auditorium. If I had a fire hose and water on the stage, or in the flies, I could have put out the fire before it gained such headway. It blazed up rapidly. Bill Layton saw it first, and said: "I think that is a fire." This was the first I saw of it.

Death from Sorrow.

Daniel F. Collins, of 101 President street, perished in the fire, and the suspense of the afflicted family until the finding of his body wrought so injuriously on the condition of Wm. H. Collins, who was ill, that brain fever resulted, and he died Friday.

Missing.

Mrs. M. Collins, of 354 Quincy street, Brooklyn, said yesterday that Robert Still, a brother of Daniel Still, one of those who perished in the theatre, was also missing, but had not been previously reported lost.

Last evening Mr. Warner, of 458 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, gave information that his son, John W. Warner, aged twenty-five, had been missing since Tuesday evening. It is believed he was killed in the theatre.

The Victims.

Of the two hundred and ninety-five persons who perished in the fire, and of whom one hundred and ninety have been identified, all but forty-two were adults. Most of the victims were from New York, fifty-three were between 15 and 20 years of age, fifty-one between 20 and 25, twenty between 25 and 29, fifteen between 30 and 35, and twelve were over 50 years of age.

The Scene of the Disaster.

This morning there were only small groupes of spectators in the neighborhood of the burned theatre, the near approaches to which were guarded by police, as the wall is still standing in ruinous condition. This street cars have resumed their trips through Washington street, but travel is forbidden through part of Johnston street next the theatre, and the officers permit no one to approach the ruins. Laborers are at work on the site of the stage, and in the vestibule and its neighborhood some pieces of flesh are found every hour. No more missing, but the police do not regard this as the recovery of a new body.

Articles Found.

A reporter's fire badge, issued by the New York Fire Department, and numbered 116, was found near the middle of the vestibule. This was undoubtedly the badge of Stewart C. Hand, a reporter of the *Commercial Advertiser*, who perished in the fire. A ring set with dirkstones or stones, and part of a lady's gold watch, were also recovered this morning. The office, 353 Fulton street, where articles found in the ruins were deposited for identification on Friday, has been closed, and all things not recognized are now in charge of the property clerk at police headquarters.

A Serious Joke.

Mary J. Cassidy, the girl who on Friday gained admission to the Morgue on the pretenses of seeking the remains of a brother, and then pretended to identify one of the bodies, but who proved to have been merely playing a heartless trick, which she considered a good joke, was arrested this morning by order of Coroner Simms. She was taken to the District Attorney's office.

The persons in the employ of the coroner are busily engaged gathering information which will aid him in the examination of witnesses at the inquest. They have obtained proof, it is alleged, that some of the theatre doors, which were said to have been unlocked from the inside, were really forced open from without by the police.

The Emblems of Mourning

remain on City Hall, court house, postoffice and other buildings in Brooklyn, while many flags are yet at half-mast.

There are some young men still missing, whose names have not been reported. The *Tribune* publishes a carefully prepared list of the names of all persons absolutely known to have been lost. The list gives a total of two hundred and seventy-one. Of these the remains of two hundred and seventeen have been identified.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

The Election Investigations.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections has voted to recommend the action by the Senate of Mr. Mitchell's resolution directing the committee to investigate the facts attending the appointment of Presidential electors in Oregon. Senators Morton, Logan and Kernan will act as the subcommittee to conduct this investigation, and Governor Grover, together with the Secretary of State and such other persons will be subpœnaed to come to Washington immediately from Oregon. The same Senators will constitute a sub-committee for investigating the elections of Alabama and Georgia, under the Edmunds resolution. The investigations will be conducted in Washington. All other members of the committee were last Saturday detailed as members of sub-committees to proceed to South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, and they started yesterday.

The Oregon Case.

The question of Grover's action in granting a certificate to a Democratic elector in Oregon continues one of absorbing attention in the highest political and official circles. There has been no formal Cabinet discussion of the subject, as the members say such technicalities as are presented do not at this time call for the Cabinet's official consideration. There has, however, been earnest and repeated attention given it formally by members of the Cabinet, as well as by both houses of Congress. It is stated by prominent friends of the administration that there is no apprehension that the election will turn upon the points involved in the Oregon case. It has not reached such conditions as to be regarded as a matter for investigation by the Attorney General.

South Carolina Circuit Court.

Solicitor General Phillips has presented to the Supreme Court a petition of the United States District Attorney for the district of South Carolina, representing that an order be made, in accordance with the provisions of the Revised Statutes, directing a special term of the Circuit Court for the district to be held at an early day for the trial of parties recently arrested there for murder and other crimes against the United States. It is probable that among the cases to be presented for trial there will be a number of those involving the question of intimidation of voters.

Postmaster at Philadelphia.

The President has nominated A. L. Snowden as postmaster at Philadelphia.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE WAR CLOUD.

The Coming Conference.

LONDON, December 11.—A correspondent at Constantinople telegraphs the following: I learn from undoubted authorities that the conference will certainly result in peace, a mode of satisfying all just demands and providing sufficient guarantees having been found.

FRANCE.

The Cabinet.

VERSAILLES, December 11.—The Presidents of the various groups of the Left have urged the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies to endeavor to induce President MacMahon to hasten the solution of the crisis in accordance with the views of the majority. The Deputies of the Left have resolved not to vote on the budget until a Republican cabinet is formed.

SPAIN.

The Unruly Provinces.

SAN SEBASTIAN, December 11.—General Quesado has ordered the Basque provinces to pay 18,500,000 reals for the maintenance of an army of occupation. The deputations refuse, alleging the inability of the people to raise the amount. Great excitement prevails.

GERMANY.

Fatal Colliery Explosion.

DRESDEN, December 11.—Twenty-five miners were killed last night by an explosion in the colliery at Waldburg.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

BALTIMORE, December 11.—The gale on the Chesapeake on Saturday was the most severe for years. Several oyster boats were driven ashore, and the captain and two men of one were frozen to death. Others of the crew were so badly frozen that they had to be taken to the hospital.

MEMPHIS, December 11.—The crop report of the Memphis Cotton Exchange for November shows a decrease in the total yield of 28 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA, December 11.—The remains of H. S. Murdock, who perished at the Brooklyn theatre fire, were interred here this afternoon.

NEW ORLEANS, December 11.—The Senate committee on Louisiana affairs have all arrived.

LOUISVILLE, December 11.—At Lawrence creek, near Maysville, Ky., yesterday, Dick Green, colored, was murdered by Wm. Hughes, also colored. They had quarreled concerning a trivial matter, but agreed mutually to forget their bad feeling. Taylor soon after argee, and left the others saying: "We will fix this matter some other time." He was but a few minutes he came back with an ax, and rushing upon Green, buried the ax deep in his bosom. The latter was trying to escape when struck, and soon died. Taylor fled.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 11.—A Vicksburg special says Jno. P. Briggs, a prominent Democrat, chancery clerk of Claiborne county, was assassinated on Saturday last while out hunting, two miles from Ft. Gibson. He was the only witness against the negroes who fired on the Sheriff's posse on October 21.

LONDON, December 11.—The Oxford University Rowing Club has declined the challenge of the Yale and Cornell Club to a four-oared race on the Thames next August.

LIBRARY HALL.

Its Inspection by Officials Yesterday Afternoon.

Yesterday afternoon Fire Marshal Livingstone, Building Inspector Reed, Boiler Inspector Russell, and quite a number of other gentlemen, made a thorough and searching inspection of Library Hall, for the purpose of ascertaining how well provided it is with means of escape and safety in case of fire. Not only the theatre, but every other part of the building, from cellar to roof, was examined, and we are informed that the officials were unanimous in their opinion that there is not in the city a public place that excels Library Hall in general safety. It is as near absolute safety as it is possible to get a building. As to the theatre, its exits were pronounced adequate to get the entire audience out in plenty of time to get clear of any danger that might arise from fire on the stage. The precautions against fire are ample and said to be unequaled. Lines of hose are across the stage, there is a fire plug on each side of it, and buckets and tubs of water are advantageously placed up in the flies in order to quickly quench any outbreak of flame that might occur there. The latter had not been fixed up for this visit, and the officials were warm in their commendation of the unusual care that was manifest on every side. This prudence, coupled with the solidity and fireproof qualities of the building and its impervionsness to fire, would indicate that the place can be frequented without fear of incurring other than the ordinary danger that lurks around all buildings.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Regular Meeting—Improvement of the Rivers—Freight Discrimination—Public Buildings, &c.

The regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, Gen. Thos. M. Howe in the chair.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The several committees were called but had nothing to report.

On motion of Mr. Kirk the daily papers were requested to publish the report of Col. Merrill to the Secretary of War, on the Allegheny river surveys.

Mr. McClurg called up the question of the proposed dam at Brunots Island.

Gen. Moorehead stated that the matter was in statu quo. The Government would not appropriate the necessary funds unless a tract of land was ceded to it, and an act of the State Legislature would be necessary to transfer the land to the general Government.

Mr. McCreery requested the appointment of a committee to secure the requisite legislation.

Gen. Moorehead thought a dam at the point suggested would greatly improve the harbor at this point.

Mr. McCreery thought with the last speaker that the drain would be a great benefit.

Mr. Hallman introduced the subject of freight discrimination, and suggested that the Secretary be directed to write to Mr. Hopkins and ascertain the status of the bill on the question of discrimination.

Mr. McCreery thought that railroads were working great injury to the commerce of the country by their discriminations.

The suggestion of Mr. Hallman was adopted, the Secretary was instructed to write to Mr. Hopkins and ascertain the status of the bill now before Congress on that subject.

Mr. Kelly offered his resignation as Secretary of the Board, which was not accepted.

The legality of electing additional members of the Board of Directors in the place of those who do not attend was discussed, but it was decided to let the matter lie over until a future time.

On motion a committee consisting of Messrs. Meyran, Carpenter and Stockdale was appointed to draft by-laws for the government of the Chamber.

The Brooklyn calamity was referred to, and an act of the Legislature of the State on the duties of the Building Inspector relative to the safety of public halls, &c., in the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh was called up. Mr. Meyran thought it would be a good thing for the Chamber to request Councils to see that the law was properly enforced. It was decided to take action on the subject next Monday.

Mr. Gregg thought it was the duty of the Fire Marshal to inspect buildings more carefully.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Meyran, Carpenter and Kirk was appointed to report on the safety of our public buildings at the next meeting.

On motion of Mr. Kirk a vote of thanks was tendered Hon. William McCandless, Secretary of Internal Affairs, for forty-one copies of the Second Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics of Pennsylvania.

The meeting adjourned.

BREEN-HUGHES HOMICIDE.

Thomas Breen on Trial for the Murder of Peter Hughes—Brief History of the Case—Testimony.

On the evening of September 12th last, the people residing in the vicinity of Walker's Mills, a mining town on the Panhandle railroad, about twelve miles from the city, were startled by the intelligence that Peter Hughes, a coal miner living at Huntsman & Miller's block, about half-way between Walker's Mill and Fort Pitt Station, had been murdered by Thomas Breen, a miner residing in the same block. The circumstances of the murder were briefly as follows: Hughes had been drinking, and it appears went to Breen's house to collect seventy cents which Breen owed him. During his visit a quarrel ensued, when Breen took his shot-gun and shot Hughes in the breast, killing him instantly. Breen then left the country, but was subsequently arrested, and was yesterday placed on trial. The Commonwealth was represented by Wesley Grier, Esq., and the District Attorney, while Moore & Davis appeared for the defendant. The entire morning was occupied in obtaining a jury.

THE TESTIMONY.

The following testimony was taken:

Mrs. Mary Hughes, sworn—I live between Fort Pitt Station and Walker's Mills, on the Panhandle Railroad, in Huntsman & Miller's block; am the widow of Peter Hughes; I know Breen; he was a coal digger; my husband was a coal digger also; I remember the time of the murder; it occurred about ten minutes past 2 o'clock on the morning of the 12th of September last; I saw Breen motion to my husband about 10 o'clock on the evening before, and he went down to Breen's and came back about 2 o'clock the next morning; he went back to Breen's house, and I went with him; he asked, "Where is Tom Breen?" and Patrick Maloy said, "Here he is." Breen was lying on the floor when Maloy kicked him; I went home, but came back soon after and seen my husband sitting on a chair with his head resting on a sewing machine; I went to him and asked him to come home, when he made an effort to rise; I started out to open my door (the two families lived near each other), but when I found he was not coming I went back and saw Maloy and him standing at the door, Maloy with his hands on my husband's shoulder; I started towards them and Maloy went away; just as I got to where my husband was, I heard Breen say: "You son-of-a-b——, I will show you how I will pay you." He then walked across the floor to the closet and took out a shot-gun, which he pointed at my husband and fired. My husband fell and I stooped down and raised his head. Just then I heard Breen at the window up stairs, and on looking up saw him with the gun; he said: "Go away, and let the son-of-a-bitch die there or I will stretch you by his side." I then ran away after help, and when I got back my husband was lying where I had left him—dead; he was about 33 years of age. Daniel McGrogin and Jas. McGrogin carried the dead body into my house.

Maggie McGrogin sworn—Knew Peter Hughes and Thomas Breen; they lived in Huntsman & Miller's house; went to Breen's house about 12 o'clock; Breen was lying on the floor; Peter Hughes and Pat Maloy were there; Hughes was sitting by the sewing machine, with his head lying on it; Mrs. Hughes came to the door and asked if her husband was there; Maloy told her he was, and told her to take him home; Breen and Hughes were talking about money; Hughes asked Breen to come out of the house and talk to him; Breen said he would see him to-morrow, and told her money was all right, and that he would pay him; Mrs. Breen said she would pay the money, and started up stairs to get it; she came down and walked into Hughes to come to the stairs to get it, he would not do it, and she said she was afraid Hughes would shoot her. Hughes had something in his hand which I thought was a revolver (piece of a cap or link shown witness and she said that looked like what he had in his hand). Hughes went out and then Breen got the gun and shot; after he shot he went up stairs and kicked the window out; Breen told him say he would shoot any man who came into his house to shoot.

Daniel McGrogin, sworn—Heard a noise and ran down to Huntsman & Miller's block, and found Peter Hughes lying dead about three feet from Breen's door.

James Grogher, sworn—The testimony of this witness was similar to that of the former witness.

Dr. W. C. Parker testified that Hughes died from the effects of a gun shot wound; that about seventy-five shot entered his body.

Orlando Bell was next examined, but there was nothing of importance in his testimony.

Seth Wilmot, sworn—Am an officer; did not know Breen until I saw him at Mt. Sterling. At the station at Mt. Sterling Breen said he had shot Peter Hughes. Had frequent conversations in regard to the case. He said that he had killed the man and that he was not a damned bit sorry for it either. At the hearing before Alderman Burk he said, in reply to a question of one of his friends if he was not sorry, no, he had shot the man and was not a damned bit sorry for it either.

Cross-examination—Breen stated in the conversation on the train that he had shot Hughes in self defense; that Hughes had snapped a revolver at him twice.

William McGlone, sworn—Knew Peter Hughes; know Breen—saw Breen in Jail. Breen said to me: "What do you think of it?" and I said "I don't know; what do you think of it?" He said he did not like the idea of taking the man's life.

Officer Wilmot was recalled, and gave a statement of measurements of the room in which the murder was committed, and a plan submitted to him for identification, after which the case for the Commonwealth was closed.

The case for the defense was opened by Mr. Davis, who stated that the theory for the defense was that the killing had been done in self defense, and they would show that Hughes had snapped a revolver at the prisoner twice before the fatal shot was fired.

Pat. Maloy sworn—Know Breen, the defendant; recollect the night of the shooting; was in the house of Breen on the night of the shooting; went there after 10 o'clock; Breen had been at the ball; Hughes was not there; there was nobody at Breen's house but his mother when we got there; Mr. Hughes came in before Miss McGrogin and Mrs. Hughes; when he came in he asked for Breen; I told him he was asleep and he told me to waken him; I wakened Breen and Hughes then sat down and went to sleep; soon after I heard a ran ap to the door and went to open it and saw Mrs. Hughes there; she asked for her husband and told me to tell him to come on; I woke him up and he asked Breen to come out; Breen would not go but told Hughes he would give him his money in the morning. Hughes then drew a revolver out of his pocket and swung it around and said: "Come out, I can clean up on the floor;" Breen told him to go out and not make any fuss. Mrs. Breen offered him the money and he said for her to bring it to him; she said she would not she was afraid he would shoot her. He was flourishing a revolver around and pointing at all of us.

Wm. Fanemore sworn—Hughes was a larger man than Breen; Hughes carried a revolver; Breen knew that he carried a revolver.

At this point court adjourned until half past 9 o'clock this morning.

OUT OF THE WHEEL.

Names of Persons Drawn to Serve as Jurors in the Court of Common Pleas No. 2.

The names of the following persons have been drawn from the wheel to serve as jurors in the Court of Common Pleas No. 2 for the two weeks commencing the first Monday in January:

Patrick O'Brien, painter; John Smallwood, barber; W. J. Lewis, manufacturer; D. Munn, paper carrier; John A. Snyder, laborer; Abram Bell, farmer; Chas. Gillmore, farmer; James Sproul, puddler; Park Shannon, carpenter; Wm. Caldwell, farmer; Robert McKinney, farmer; J. B. Henry, clerk; R. M. Holland, real estate dealer; James Dripps, glass blower; G. W. Snyder, hotel keeper; Ross Cunningham, farmer; C. L. Hallet, baker; William Canfield, carpenter; Jas. Collard, metal broker; John Dittis, carpenter; Chas. Weaver, bricklayer; Geo. T. Snyder, machinist; Morris Cushing, machinist; Jos. Degbold, grocer, Peter Widdel, blacksmith; J. C. Becker, plumber; Peter Heisel, feed store; C. E. Wills, grocer; A. Hoffman, wagon maker; Geo. R. Fawcett, druggist; Chas. Carothers, notary public; J. B. Richards, real estate; Sam. Lyons, farmer; Jas. A. McKee, clerk; Jos. Lantner, hardware; Jas. D. Ramsey, reporter; Wm. H. H. Sheets, patern maker; Geo. W. Snaman, machinist; Jas. Kelly, laborer; Sam. L. Connell, laborer; Chas. L. Anderson; John A. Chambers, painter; John S. C. Day, fireman; John S. Kennedy, watchmaker; Geo. Wellengel, coal merchant; Jas. Williams, miner; John Marshall, farmer; W. H. Broadman, M. D.; Jas. O'Hara, manufacturer; Wm. Bickell, carpenter; Aaron Reymer, machinist; D. C. Waltenbaugh, painter; John Wilson, farmer; Wm. Wettach, agant; Samuel Morton, farmer; Dimmick McGinn, boatbuilder; Jas. Hazlett, farmer; Fred. Behmer, miner; Frank Wilson, Alderman; Henry Wilson, farmer.

Match Game of Billiards.

Last evening, at Bennett's rooms, on Smithfield street, Tony Houing, of Cleveland, played W. D. Page, of Karns City, a match game of billiards for $100 aside. The first game of 200 points up, was won by Page with 40 to spare. The second game of 200 points, was won by Houing by 75 points. The billiard room was crowded with spectators during the continuance of the match. Both champions made some splendid hits and good runs.

ELECTIONS.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, ALLEGHENY, P.A., Dec. 8, 1876.

☞ **THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR** nine (9) directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January the 9th, 1877, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. H. A. SPANGLER, Cashier.

MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 9, 1876.

☞ **AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS** will be held at the bank TUESDAY, January 9, 1877, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M. WM. R. THOMPSON, Cashier.

IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., December 4, 1876.

☞ **ELECTION—THE ANNUAL ELEC-** tion for Thirteen Directors of this bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, January 9, 1877, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M. GEORGE R. DUNCAN, Cashier.

SMITHFIELD NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 8, 1876.

☞ **AN ELECTION FOR NINE DI-** RECTORS will be held at the bank on TUESDAY, January 9, between 1 and 3 P. M. W. W. SCOTT, Cashier.

☞ **FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.**—ELECTION—The annual election for Directors of this Bank to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 83 Fourth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 9, 1877, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. S. D. HERRON, Jr., Cashier.

PITTSBURGH, December 9, 1876. m29

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 8, 1876.

☞ **ELECTION—THE ANNUAL ELEC-** TION for nine Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at this Bank, No. 293 Liberty street, on TUESDAY, January 9, 1877, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. JAMES H. WILLOCK, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 9, 1876.

☞ **ELECTION—THE ANNUAL ELEC-** TION for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 9, 1877, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M. CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 9, 1876.

☞ **THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR** Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 9, 1877, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. W. STEINMETZ, Cashier.

C

DAILY GAZETTE

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

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Official Paper of Allegheny County.

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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 88

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 101½

Gold closed in New York Saturday at 107¼.

THE suspicion begins to be entertained that the guard having in charge the negro prisoners in South Carolina did the work of murder, and that the story of a raid from Georgia was merely gotten up to cover the perfidy of the guard. It should be closely inquired into.

THE conflict in South Carolina has taken on new complications, in a resolution passed by the Republican Legislature to inquire whether Judges of the Supreme Court had committed impeachable offenses. This is a movement preliminary to the impeachment of those gentry.

AMONG the significant indications that the attempt to bribe a member of the Louisiana Returning Board was really made, is the fact that a story was started, a week ago, in New York that the Returning Board had offered to sell out, and HEWITT refused to buy? The Democrats knew they had missed it then.

PRESIDENT GRANT has been spoken of as the Secretary of War in President HAYES' administration, if he would consent to receive the office. He would honor the position and the administration, and would thus place his military knowledge and experience at the service of the Government. We know of no appointment that would be more acceptable to the people.

THE *Post* affects to deny that $100,000 was offered any member of the Electoral Board in Louisiana, to vote for TILDEN. The elector who received the offer so declared to his conferees, and will probably make affidavit to the fact. Would it be strange, after all the TILDEN crowd have done for them to attempt bribery?

THE joint rule foolishness of RANDALL has received its quietus. In the Senate, after President FERRY had ruled against it; his ruling was sustained on an appeal, ten Democratic Senators voting with the Republicans. Senator BAYARD was outspoken against the absurdity of RANDALL's notions. It is evident, from this, that even Democratic Senators will resist RANDALL's interpretation, while there is [illegible] view.

THE St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* has a foolish and absurd spite against Pennsylvania, in the matter of Cabinet appointment. It urges that Pennsylvania should be left out of consideration. Why? Is it because she is one of the staunchest Republican States, and gave her heavy electoral vote for, President HAYES? Pennsylvania wields next to the largest electoral vote cast by any State, and her vote was of great importance this year. Is it thought she should be punished for her good faith? A Missouri journal is hardly the one to criticise Pennsylvania.

A CONDITIONAL pardon has been agreed upon for GRIER, of Nation Trust fame, and his counsel affirm that he will return in accordance with the conditions of the pardon, and give a full statement of the facts in the case. We believe the action of the Board of Pardons judicious and wise, as it will serve to bring out all the facts, which is what is wanted. We hope his counsel will now see that he is here, as soon as possible. The GAZETTE has advocated this course, and will earnestly urge the honest and proper completion of the engagement. Unless Mr. GRIER comes promptly forward and makes a clear breast of the affair, the proposed pardon is of no consequence.

THE United States Senate yesterday appointed a committee of three to investigate the Oregon electoral certificate business. It is proposed to promptly sift the facts, and so put the irregularity of the proceeding in its proper light. The more the case is looked into, the more palpable is the fraud that was practiced. The laws of Oregon declare that electors shall be elected in the same manner as Congressmen are. In referring to these, the law explicitly declares that those having the highest number of votes *shall* receive the certificates. The Governor and his Secretary of State have no option in the matter. The facts will be brought out, and the case cleared of all difficulty before the time arrives to count the vote.

THE LERDO government, in Mexico has gone down, and General DIAZ is President, Dictator, or whatever else he may choose to call himself. General ESCOBEDO, who was LERDO's Secretary of War, is reported shot by the DIAZ forces. He was caught, with the balance of the Presidential party, on their way to an outskirt city, and for some reason, ESCOBEDO and others were shot. This is the General who ordered the execution of MAXIMILIAN. In addition to DIAZ, who is President *de facto*, IGLESIAS, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, is a self-proclaimed President. He has offered to compromise with DIAZ, on the basis of a partition of the offices, but the latter declines. As matters now are DIAZ is the man, and may hold the Presidency for a considerable time, if he has the necessary mental power, and personal influence.

THE Democrats in the House at Washington yesterday were greatly frightened over a resolution offered by Representative MCDOUGALL, providing for Committees of Investigation to look into the elections at several points where the Democracy were so overwhelmingly successful. The Democracy seemed stupened at first, and knew not what to do. As a precaution against all ills, they thought it best to vote down the entire business, which they promptly did. Then, to retrieve themselves, they prepared a resolution to investigate a few of the points mentioned, and so eased their troubled minds. We are gratified to know that they did that much, but it would have looked better had they manfully accepted the full demand made at the outset. The fear of having a Republican at the head of the committee, directing its operations, looked too much like business for them.

WE must insist on the *Post* showing more of consistency in lauding or abusing gentlemen. At all events, we demand that if it must be on both sides of the fence, it allow a few days to elapse before it makes each change, simply because it looks better. For example, when it was so complimentary to Senator SHERMAN over Louisiana matters, and praised him as a man of high character and sound sense, we think it did well; but he has not lost either character or ability within a few days, and the attempt of the *Post* to create the impression that he has is strange for so high-minded a journal. We are led to inquire whether the *Post* would have thought so badly of the Senator, had his report favored the Democracy a little more. The nearness with which a man conforms to the standard of Democratic saintliness is the test of his purity these days,—with the *Post*. There are those who imagine the same standard is a test the other way.

AS WE intimated would prove the case the Justices of the United States Supreme Court object to the proposition to have them count the electoral vote. Their special objection is that they will not have time to hear arguments and reach a decision by the 4th of March. Their real objection is an unwillingness to be dragged into the political arena, and compelled to take part in political decisions. This is their real objection. The Judges hold that the Supreme Court will be degraded in popular estimation, so soon as it leaves its proper functions, and seeks to settle political disputes. In view of these facts, Senator MORTON opposed the proposed amendment, and the probability is that it will not pass the Senate. We expressed the conviction, when the resolution was first introduced by Senator EDMUNDS that this would be its fate. At all events, we thought it could not be made a complete amendment to the constitution till the 4th of March had passed.

WE did not comment on the CHARLES O'CONNOR letter at the time of its publication, supposing it to be bogus; but it turns out to have been genuine. A note written by the party who received the letter complaining of its publication, shows exactly the truth as respects its having come from O'CONNOR. The St. Louis *Globe*, which published the original, says of it: "We do not care to argue the issues of the war over again. We merely call attention to this genuine exposition of Democratic sentiment from an authoritative source, and insist upon its acceptance or repudiation. If Mr. O'CONNOR is not a true Democrat, we want the Democrats to say so, and if he is a representative of their principles and their patriotism, as well as of their traditions, we want them to avow it frankly. But it is hard to imagine what right or claim to citizenship can be possessed by this malignant and inveterate traitor, nor can we feel sure that our dangers are over if the country is to pass into the hands of those who share in his bitter hostility to it." Those "who share in his bitter hostility" are the supporters of WADE HAMPTON and SAMUEL J. TILDEN, and the men who denounce President GRANT and the Republican party CHARLES O'CONNOR, as the great Democratic light, has defined his position, and an unenviable one it is, will be the verdict of the country.

WE are greatly astonished, so plain is the case, that even the *Post* should claim that CRONIN is legally an elector for Oregon. There is no pretense on the part of any influential Democrat that the Oregon vote belongs to TILDEN, or that it ought to be counted for anybody but HAYES. Mr. SCOTT LORD, for example, is reported to say that "the qualifying of the Democratic Oregon elector CRONIN found no favor in his eyes." Mr. HIESTER CLYMER is reported to say that he "did not wish to claim that CRONIN was elected an elector." The case is so clear upon its merits that there can be no difference of opinion about it among respectable persons anywhere. Any formal proceedings to give effect to the plain intent of the people of Oregon in voting for electors will be acquiesced in with almost absolute unanimity. Senator FERRY, who, as President of the Senate, will count the vote, is reported as having said that the votes will be counted by the President of the Senate; that the Senate will not go to the Hall of the House of Representatives to witness the counting, but that the House of Representatives will come to the Senate chamber for that purpose; that there will be no tellers appointed; that the votes of the WATTS electors will be counted as the votes of Oregon. This will settle the matter, and we fancy that with all their howls, the Democracy will yield to this view at the last.

HEWITT'S SCHEMES.

President GRANT has done wisely in disclosing the plans and proposals of HEWITT with reference to South Carolina and the South. These are to permit HAMPTON the possession of power, and with him the Democratic Legislature, thus placing the State in Democratic hands. This means the election of two Democratic United States Senators, and the complete establishment of Democratic control in that State. HEWITT claims it would give peace, which the President admits, but it would be that of death. And to illustrate the Democratic love of peace, we have the lynching of a large number of negroes. They are declared to have murdered a white man, but if so, should have been arrested and tried. They were arrested, and—murdered. This constant exhibition of Democratic savagery is a poor recommendation for Republican clemency. South Carolina is only reprssentative of the methods resorted to by the Democracy to gain control of the Government. Violence, terrorism, murder, the free use of dishonest and corrupt courts, and all else that would serve their ends, are employed till they discover that they have failed in their designs. Then appeals are made to the President, with promises of peace, if he will allow them to have power! The impudence of this proposition is without parallel.

The President will probably avail himself of the House resolution of inquiry as to why United States troops were sent to certain Southern States, to give a tolerably complete history of the outrages perpetrated by the Democrats there. He has *data* which will fully disclose the terrible atrocities perpetrated by the Democracy in the South. The facts will probably be given without fear or favor. The President is too straightforward and honest of purpose to allow himself to be trifled with in matters of this kind. Knowing the extent and character of Democratic violence he is the more outraged at the proposition of HEWITT to permit HAMPTON to have sway in South Carolina. To use bloodshed and violence to reach a given end, and then, having failed, to attempt the sycophant, and, by false promises, seek to persuade the successful party to give them what they failed to reach by violence, is impudence that borders on the sublime. To President GRANT it seems simply insulting, particularly as the party to which HEWITT belongs is steadily attempting to cheat the Republican party out of the Presidency. All such efforts will not prove particularly profitable to the Democracy. The Senate proposes to thoroughly investigate matters at the South, and when Congress meets after its recess the Democracy will probably hear something to their advantage. The Republicans are forbearing and long-suffering, but there is a limit to their patience and endurance. HEWITT and his schemes may yet work badly for his party.

THE CONSTANTINOPLE CONFERENCE.

As the conference that is to attempt to adjust differences between Russia and Turkey convenes, the expressions of confidence in its ability to remedy the ills complained of grow more decided, while the preparations for war are more active. Russia has the current of popular sentiment with her, while Turkey is backed by the official power of England. A manifest weakening in the attitude of Turkey leads to the belief that she will nominally concede all that Russia may ask, the only point of difference between them being the guarantees that may be demanded. Russia had enough experience with Turkey to know that her promises are easily obtained, while the performance is often very defective. For this reason she is determined that some satisfactory guarantee shall be given that the reforms demanded will be carried into effect. Turkey will resist this, so far as she dare, as a matter of pride. Guarantees will be evidences that she is not directly trusted, and that even her solemn promise will not be accepted. Thus there will be a secret hostility running through the deliberations of the parties, but the general influence of the outside powers will be against war, and this may prevail.

The latest report is that the English commissioner may be selected to preside at the conference. If he is, it is a strong indication favorable to peace. The ministerial party in England almost stand or fall on this issue. The proroguing of Parliament till February indicates the anxiety of the Government on this subject. GLADSTONE has arraigned the ministry as having acted in opposition to the moral sense of the people, and against the civilization of the age. The defense made by DISRAELI at the Lord Mayor's banquet was admittedly weak, false, and untimely. Hence, neither he nor his coadjutors desire to meet the question in open Parliament. Thus, the proroguing of that body is meant to stave off the discussion of the subject, until the conference at Constantinople shall have done its work. In view of this, a most vigorous effort will undoubtedly be made, not only to avert war, but to satisfactorily settle the differences between the two powers, chiefly at issue. It would not be surprising, therefore, were the English Commissioner to act with Russia, really, while pretending to uphold the dignity of Turkey. Certainly war between the two belligerent powers will seriously threaten the position of the present Ministry in England, and they will do all in their power to avert their fall. DISRAELI has never been particularly scrupulous as to the methods employed to reach a given result. In order to retain power he will, if possible, settle the Eastern question on any basis that may be attainable. Russia, however, may have designs more far-reaching than she has yet divulged. Driven by the Sclavonic issue, she may be forced into a war; and if this is the case, no amount of maneuvering can save the outburst that will be of far-reaching consequence to Europe. The next few days will determine the issue.

PICTURES BY JACK FROST.

The Wild, Weird Fancies of the Frost King.

During the recent intense cold "snap" the great panes of large plate-glass windows throughout the city presented scenes of such beauty as the artistic Spirit of the Frost seldom favors us with. The crystalizations were frequently on a gigantic scale—in likeness of such arabesque vegetation, although colorless, as somehow awakened fancies of strange fret work about the moresque arches of the crystal palaces described in the Arabian Nights. Sometimes they presented such a combination of variedly intricate patterns as to suggest a possible source for the fantastic scroll-work designs employed by the monkish masters of mediaeval illumination in the decoration of their famous missals and manuscripts. There were double volumes of sharp-edged leaf design, such as occasionally formed a design for elegant vase handles, with the antique proficients in the ceramic art; damascene patterns, broken by irregular margins like Cufic characters on a scimetar blade; feathery interweavings of inimitable delicacy, such as might form elfin plumage for the wings of a frost-spirit; spectral mosses, surpassing in their ephemeral beauty the most velvety growths of our vegetable world; ghost ferns, whose loveliness attracts the eye, but fades into airy nothingness under the breath of the admirer; evanescent shrubs of some fairy species, undreamt of in our botanical science; and snowy plumes, fit to grace the helmet of a phantom knight, shaming the richest art of devisers in rare heraldic emblems. At moments the December sun intensified the brilliancy of these curious tions of frost fire; lance rays of solar flame, shivered into myriad sparkles against the glittering mail of interwoven crystals, tinged all the scintillating work with a fairy-faint reflection of such iridescence as flames upon a humming bird's bosom. The splendor of the frost work was everywhere a matter of curious comment, and such a variety of pattern—often of a peculiarly "large-leaved" design—has not been for years in the city. On one of our streets was a very beautiful and peculiar specimen of crystallization in a shop window. It presented the aspect of narrow-bladed wild grasses, thickly growing. The lustrous stems shot up bare to a certain height, when leaves sprouted from them on either side, bending suddenly downward at a sharp angle shortly after leaving the stem, in exquisite rivalry of nature. But at a certain height the pattern lost distinctness, and blended into a sharply bristling wilderness of grass-blades, so that the general effect, like that of a rough etching, was best observable at a short distance. The uncarthly artist who created the scene, however, was not content with rivaling nature, for his wild grasses terminated beautifully but weirdly in a wild fantasy of leaf scrolls which resembled nothing in the world of green things growing.

THE VINTAGE OF FRANCE.

What a Correspondent Saw in Rambles Through the Vineyards.

The Pall Mall *Gazette* has been publishing a most interesting series of letters on the vintage of France. The following extract illustrates their freshness and vivacity: "The white vines of the Touraine have been noted for centuries, and the Vouvray vineyards enjoy the reputation of yielding the finest growths. Vouvray borders the Loire a few miles from the pleasant city of Tours, which awakens sinister recollections of Louis XI., who here spent the latter years of his reign, shut up in his fortified castle of Plessis-lez-Tours, around which Scott has thrown a halo of his genius in his novel of Quentin Durward. On quitting Tours we skirt a succession of popular-fringed meadows stretching eastward in the direction of Amboise along the right bank of the Loire; and after a time a curve in the river discloses to view a range of vine-clad hights extending some distance beyond the village of Vouvray. Balzac has described this rocky ridge as inhabited by a population of vine-dressers, whose houses of several stories, hollowed out in the face of the cliff, are connected by dangerous stairceases hewn in the soft stone. Smoke curls from most of the chimneys which peep above the green crest of vines, while the blows of the cooper's hammer resound in several of the cellars. A young girl trips to her garden over the roofs of these primitive dwellings, and an old woman, tranquilly seated on a ledge of projecting rock supported solely by the thick straggling roots of the ivy which spreads itself over the disjointed stones, leisurely turns her spinning-wheel regardless of her dangerous position. The picture sketched by the author of La Comedie Humaine, some forty years ago, remains true at the present day."

Hiding His Tracks.

There were vigorous inquiries at the Postoffice yesterday for the chief clerk, and when the Captain's face appeared at the window the inquirer asked:

"Has a cross-eyed woman been here asking for letters addressed to me?"

The Captain hadn't seen her.

"Well, she'll be here this forenoon. She's my wife, and she's a little weak in the head. She's got the notion that I get love letters from a woman in Canada, and she'll be here to ask for my mail."

"Well?"

"Well, I don't get any such letters, of course, but you mustn't give her my mail. She might get one with a draft in, and not know its value. Just say to her that you never knew of my receiving a letter here, and that you have repeatedly heard me say that I had the best wife in town."

"But I don't know you."

"Never mind that. In dealing with an insane woman it's best to be soft and slick and smooth. Just shake hands with her, praise her small feet, and tell her she ought to be proud of such a husband as I am."

The Sacred Drama Spoiled.

The company which has been playing the sacred drama of Daniel has disbanded. It seems that during the intermission Daniel and Belshazzar stepped out to get a drink and one of the Chaldeans followed and wanted to bet that Louisiana had gone Democratic. A discussion ensued, and when the curtain rang up, the Chaldean was unable to see out of one eye and Belshazzar dropped out four front teeth in merely saying "I am the King," and the audience, being a critical one, took the ground that their appearance was not historically accurate, and demanded their money back.—*Norwich Bulletin.*

FORTUNE'S FICKLE WHEEL.

American Fortunes are Proverbially Very Unstable—A Few Pertinent Illustrations.

Those in this country engaged in trade and commerce are liable at any moment to be overwhelmed by financial panics, political disturbances, and other causes against which no human forsight can provide. The millionaire of to-day becomes the bankrupt of to-morrow.

We have had, of late, several notable instances of the reverses of fortune among the rich men of this city, the most recent and the most notable being that of Mr. Edward Matthews, the great real estate owner. Mr. Matthews owned buildings in the heart of the down town business portion of the city, renting hundreds of offices and stores in Broadway, Broad street, Wall street, and Exchange place, all at high rates. It is said his income from real estate alone, in ten years, beginning with 1863, amounted to over $8,000,000. Mr. Matthews became involved, and his creditors are, we understand, now seeking to throw him into bankruptcy. For many years Mr. Matthews, his house on Fifth avenue, near Eighteenth street, his choice collection of pictures by modern masters, and his faultless equipages, have been much talked of in fashionable circles in this city. At one time nobody turned out a better appointed four-in-hand than Edward Matthews. Now he is in a very serious difficulty. On the 20th of October last he conveyed all his real estate to his son, J. Brander Matthews, for a consideration of $50,000. It is charged that this conveyance, which transfers property valued at $3,000,000 even in these times, is assailable on the ground of fraud. Certainly in this case the wheel of fortune made a sudden and disastrous turn for a gentleman who so long had been rolling in wealth.

Another painful case is that of the venerable Daniel Drew, who at one time, and that not so long ago, threw about his millions in Wall street with the best of them. He could at any time during ten successive years have retired from the street worth $5,000,000, but he ventured, like Daniel of old, once too often to the lion's den, and no miracle was performed in his behalf; and he is now utterly bankrupt of houses and lots, his farms, his bonds and stocks; not even a grease spot is left; they have all passed into other hands. Mr. Drew's case is a particularly sad one. He finds himself stripped of worldly possessions at an age when he can no longer hope to retrieve his fallen fortunes.

The announcement of the sale of Mr. John Taylor Johnston's magnificent collection of paintings, with the exception of Mr. Marshall O. Roberts' and Mr. Belmont's, the largest and most valuable private collection in the city, is another evidence of private misfortune little expected a few months ago. Mr. Johnston's losses are chiefly, if not entirely, owing to the decline of the stock of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. He was President of the road, and one of the largest stockholders. It is said the great bulk of his fortune was in this stock. Be it told to his credit, he held on to it. He did not seek to "get out," though, as President of the road, he had every opportunity of knowing the exact situation of affairs. On the 27th of April, 1875, Central of New Jersey was selling at 130, and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western at 123. At that time Mr. John Taylor Johnston was not only a millionaire, but he was looked upon as one of the shrewdest and most successful railway managers in the country. He was classed among such men as Vanderbilt, Garrett, and Scott. No one then could have anticipated that so safe and solid a stock as was apparently Central of New Jersey would be selling at the prices which ruled this summer, in the short space of fifteen months. Last Saturday, November 25, it sold at 94. The result for Mr. Johnston has been the loss of his position as President of the Central of New Jersey, the loss of the great bulk of his fortune, and the proposed sale of his collection of paintings, slowly gathered during the course of a long series of years at the cost of much labor and time, as well as money.

If we trace the real causes of the disasters which of late have overwhelmed so many of our rich men, we will generally find that these disasters are mainly attributable to "outside speculation." Outside speculation is as essentially an American expression as it is peculiarly a National weakness. In Europe, where business is conducted on a more conservative basis, and where the merchant is content with more modest rewards, devotes less time to business cares, and does not yield up his whole life to the pursuit of wealth with that feverish intensity which characterizes the American, outside speculations are comparatively unknown. Each one pursues his own particular avocation or line of business, invests his gains in properties with which he is familiar, and does not risk them in doubtful speculation with the hope of doubling the accumulations of years by some lucky hit. In this country, on the other hand, great vicissitudes in fortunes mark our commercial history. In prosperous times the American business man makes large profits. At certain periods of the year he has very considerable capital lying idle. Seasons of exceptional prosperity engender all manner of new enterprises—such as railroad and mining companies, and the like. Our thriving business man hears daily of the enormous rise in the shares of these companies. He has ample funds on hand, and stands in good credit. Others have made money in this manner, and why should he not do likewise? Thus he embarks in outside speculations, which for years may be successful, but which in nine cases out of ten have ultimately been the ruin of those who tried them. Those rich men and wealthy families in this city, living on incomes derived from accumulated wealth or the returns of legitimate business, never speculate. The Astors don't speculate, A. T. Stewart never speculated. All of this class—more or less wealthy—owe their immunity from the disasters which overwhelm the less cautious, to keeping aloof from outside speculation.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A PLOT FOR A GOOD NOVEL.

A Marriage with a Touch of Romance.

During the past three weeks we have had several notable weddings, the largest and most fashionable of which was the marriage of Miss Virginia, only daughter of the late Dr. R. K. Stone, and granddaughter of the celebrated Thomas Ritchie, of the Richmond *Enquirer*. This young lady wedded George Byrd Harrison, the heir of Brandon, a fine old estate on the James river. Tender as well as historical associations cluster around the old homestead whither the groom has conducted his fair young bride, just as his forefathers did for generations before him. Brandon is one of the old estates of Virginia, which the war left unharmed. Mr. Lincoln interfered to prevent its destruction. The place had always been noted for its hospitality. We are told that one hundred guests would be entertained for weeks at a time. Most of the Presidents have been guests of the hospitable mansion. At his last visit there Mr. Fillmore went out into a field of one hundred acres of wheat, and, as harvesting had begun, cut and tied up a bundle of the ripe grain. So vast is the estate that a whole day may be passed riding a good horse, and you will not have traveled beyond the confines of Brandon. The old house contains a rare collection of paintings of Kings, Queens and other distinguished persons. Dr. Stone, the father of the bride, was Mr. Lincoln's family physician, and it was owing to his influence and interposition that Mr. Lincoln ordered the soldiers to respect the premises, which, being in the line of fire, were constantly exposed to destruction. The tenpin alley and some outbuildings were destroyed. The bride of to-day was then but a child, and her father little thought that in preserving the home of his friends he was securing a fair inheritance for his own daughter.—*Wash. Correspondent.*

How the Experiment Succeeded.

An uncultured married man out on Pond street took a little dose of laudanum Sunday night to help him more naturally to counterfeit sleep when the wife of his bosom should urge him to get up and wrestle with the kitchen fire Monday morning. He thinks it must have worked to a charm, because when he woke up at 11:15 A. M. the doctor was working like mad a stomach pump, with a fine pressure on, and the house was full of strange women, looking into bureau drawers, and trying on things in the closets. The doctor went away, after cautioning his patient to lie still, but the man, happening to see his wife come panting and sobbing in at the front door, and with his life insurance money gripped firmly in her hand, realized that there would be trouble in that parish when later developments were made, and immediately jumped out of a second story window and slid down town.

"Quiet as a Nursery."

A rural young man visited New York last week, and in less than an hour after landing he was knocked down by a dray, had the tympanum of his ears almost split wide open by the Babel at Courtland street ferry, and in the evening made the acquaintance of a couple of confidence men, who relieved him of $40 and then bounced him through a window into the street. Then the young man repaired to a telegraph office and sent word home that he had arrived safely in the city and everything was as "quiet as a nursery." P. S.—No, the young man's name was not Watterson.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Vanderbilt's physicians think he will live through the winter.

—White horses are now used exclusively in Paris at funerals of children or young unmarried people.

—Mrs. Ames, daughter of General Butler, will, with her two children, spend the winter with him in Washington.

—And Mrs. Grant has just bought a purple silk dress in New York—imperial purple—mark that.—*Buffalo Express.*

—Richard Grant White returned from Europe the other day, and on picking up a paper was confronted by the fascinating new verb to "bull-doze."

—G. A. Townsend says you talk to Tilden "as to an uncle." That's what the frozen out railroad stockholders think when they recall the wily Samuel's legal shent per shent.

—Mr. Stoddard says that one of the inevitable and ridiculous results of a Nile cruise is that one gets to scorn anything so modern as Rome, and the affairs of the last twenty centuries seem rather youngish.

—The lion and the lamb lying down together: Abram and Ulysses had a talk.—*Dem. Ex.* Hewitt is put first because he does the Lyin', and Grant used to perform the "Lambing," you know.—*Norristown Herald.*

—Prince Leopold, youngest son of Queen Victoria, suffers a recurrence of his old malady, swelling of his knee. His health has long been precarious, and the London *Lancet* says the symptoms are at present very grave.

—The friends of Mrs. Senator Sargent, of California, who are going to present her with a bust of her husband, ought to consult the lady first. We know ladies who do not enjoy the busts of their husbands at all—in fluid form at least.—*Nashville American.*

—The Princess Fredrica has been the faithful companion of her father, ex-King George, of Hanover, ever since he sought refuge with his ally, the Emperor of Austria. Tall, and of blonde hair and complexion, she is said to be unquestionably more beautiful than any other European princess.

—If the hard times keep up as well as they have begun, this is going to be one of those frauds of Christmas, on which six large, mealy, cheap apples fill the boy's stocking so full that it is barely possible to crowd a meagre five cents' worth of candy in the top of the leg. We've been there.—*Hawkeye.*

—A Chicago judge examines the palms of alleged vagrants, and if they are not callous he sends them up, deeming it "conclusive evidence of a life devoted to idleness or the soft touch of thievery." The other day he applied his test to three reporters, and they escaped only by showing the callous on their cheeks.—*Graphic.*

—An up-town man and his wife agreed recently to learn a verse of scripture every evening and repeat it to each other, for mutual improvement. The first night, however, her quotation happened to be, "Am I not thy ruler?" and his was to the effect that he'd be hanged if she was; and the only result of the plan so far has been that he has taken to drink and exhibits a willingness to sleep in the woodshed nights.

—Dundreary was sorely puzzled in attempting to assimilate the gathered wisdom of a thousand years, squeezed into the proverbial remark that "Birds of a feather flock together." How could a feather belong to more than one bird? Of course, he said, a bird couldn't be such a d'd fool as to go off and "flock all alone by himself." It is suggested by the editor of the *Ohio State Journal* that this is precisely what the minority elector of Oregon did. He constituted himself an Electoral College and filled the vacancies in himself by appointing two Democrats, who voted the Republican ticket! We take leave to mention to our Democratic friends that if they cannot find anything more important and solid than this to stand upon, they should take heed lest they fall.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Fohnsboe, Robert C. Schmertz,
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MILNOR.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

MY WIFE

Insists on using only B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALLCOCK'S
POROUS PLASTERS.
Ask for ALLCOCK'S, and obtain them and so avoid miserable IMITATIONS.
B. BRANDRETH, Prop't,
118-d48 Office, 294 Canal St., New York.

FRED. ALTVATER
CONTRACTOR,
Office and Stone Yard,
Juniata, Near Sedgwick Street.
Residence, 130 Third street, Allegheny.

POLITICAL.
PITTSBURGH.

FOR CITY TREASURER,
J. F. DENNISTON,
TWENTIETH WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

FOR CITY TREASURER,
THOS. S. MITCHELL,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

FOR MAYOR,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
Subject to the Republican City Convention.

FOR MAYOR,
JARED M. BRUSH,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

FOR CITY CONTROLLER,
R. M. SNODGRASS,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

FOR CITY TREASURER,
R. B. BROWN,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

FOR CITY TREASURER,
SAMUEL KILGORE,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

ALLEGHENY.

FOR MAYOR,
WALTON WOOLSEY,
ELEVENTH WARD, ALLEGHENY.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

FOR MAYOR,
W. C. COOKE,
FIFTH WARD, ALLEGHENY,
Will be a candidate before the Republicans of Allegheny for the nomination of Mayor.

FOR MAYOR,
THOS. MEGRAW,
FIFTH WARD, ALLEGHENY,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting. 154

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE EXAMINING BOARD.—The Board of Examiners appointed at the last meeting of the PENNSYLVANIA STATE DENTAL SOCIETY, in compliance with the law regulating the practice of Dentistry in Pennsylvania, desires that each applicant for examination before said Board should make known his wish, without delay to one of its members. The Board desires to accommodate all applicants, and hereby give notice that on the 28TH AND 29TH DAYS OF DECEMBER A. D. 1876, it will meet at the office of Dr. J. S. KING, No. 71 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, at 10 o'clock A. M., of each day. All parties who are by the law required to appear before the Board for examination for examination before said Board should make known his wish, without delay to one of its members. The Board desires to accommodate all applicants, and hereby give notice that on the 28TH AND 29TH DAYS OF DECEMBER A. D. 1876, it will meet at the office of Dr. J. S. KING, No. 71 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, at 10 o'clock A. M., of each day. All parties who are by the law required to appear before the Board for examination for practice of Dentistry will please take notice and embrace this opportunity. The Board consists of Drs. C. N. PEIRCE, 1617 Green street, and E. T. DARBY, 4000 Chestnut street, Philadelphia; C. S. BECK, Wilkesbarre; J. S. KING, 71 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh; W. E. MAGILL, Erie; J. C. GREEN, West Chester.

DR. C. N. PEIRCE, President.
DR. J. C. GREEN, Secretary. 155

NOTICE TO VENDERS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.
All persons found selling Fruit and Vegetable from unbranded boxes and baskets (used as measures) will be dealt with according to law. W. W. TYSON, County Sealer of Weights and Measures, No. 41 Federal street, Boy 243, Pittsburgh. Office Hours—8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.
DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they will receive prompt attention.
R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

NEW CROP JAPAN TEA—GARDEN grown, first pickings, put up in handsome three and five pound lacquered jars, just received and for sale by
JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner of Liberty and Ninth streets.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1876.

AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

NOS. 165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Approaching the Holiday Season, and having made very extensive preparations for that time, we are daily in receipt of New Fancy Novelties, suitable for Christmas Presents, making our stock one of the largest, most varied and attractive west of New York. PRICES ALWAYS LOWEST.

Latest Novelties Now in Every Department.

Beautiful line of New Fancy Ties, Bows and Scarfs.
Latest novelties in New Ruchings and Neckwear.
New and choice line of Ladies' Linen and Fancy Sets.
Plain, fancy, embroidered and Initial Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' Lisle, Lined, Cloth, Silk, Kid, Fur-top and Castor Gloves.
New Slipper and Cushion Patterns.
New Plain and Crayon and Spatter-work Mottoes.
New Java Canvas, plain and plaid.
New Railroad, Waffle and Honey Comb Canvas.
New Zephyrs and fine Germantown and Balmoral Yarns.
New Hats and Bonnets, latest shapes.
Woolen Hoods, Jackets, and Sacques, knit and hand made.
Children's and Misses' Fur Hats and Caps.
Real and Imitation Sealskin Caps.
New Flowers, Feathers, Wings and Tips.

☞To this department has been added many other New Novelties. A new and very choice line of Woolen and Silk Dress Fringes, at much less than former prices; also an elegant line of Fur and Feather Trimmings, in all the various kinds at special low prices. Laces, Embroideries, Woolen and Lace Tidies, and a very fine assortment of Silk Handkerchiefs from 25 cents each up. Fancy Jewelry of every description, &c., &c., and a beautiful line of NEW HOLIDAY GOODS.

Complete and Varied Stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Special bargains in Unlaundried Shirts.
Gents' Fine White Dress and Percale Shirts.
Barred and Plain Flannel and Cloth Shirts.
Shirt Fronts, Cuffs, Collars, Bows, Scarfs, &c.
New Woolen Scarfs, Cashmere Scarfs and Silk Mufflers.
Gents' Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs.
Plain, British and Fancy Hosiery.
Cardigan and Fine Woolen Jackets.
Merino, All-wool and Scarlet Underwear.
Line of Real Scotch Underwear.
Cloth, Kid, Sheep, Buckskin and Castor Gloves.
Chinchilla and Fur-topped Gloves.
Suspenders, Braces, &c., &c.
Gents' Walking Canes—large assortment.
New Novelties arriving daily.

☞In addition to the above, in our Fancy Goods Department we have a full and complete line of Baskets and Willow Ware; Cutlery of all kinds, China, Glass and Queensware, and a very extensive assortment of Housekeeping articles of every description. Toys, Fancy and Useful articles, all at much less than usual prices.

New Attractions in Dress Goods Department.

At 18¾ and 20c, latest shades in Plaid Alpaca Poplins.
At 20c, all colors in double-fold Alpacas, worth 25c.
At 25c, Cashmere, Diagonal and Alpaca Broadest, worth 31c.
At 20, 25, 30c, Sicilian Basket Cloth Suiting, worth 25 to 50c.
At 25c, Cashmere Striped Suitings, worth 37½c.
At 25 to 50c, new line of Fine Cashmeres.
At 25 to 50c, new fine Colored Cashmeres.
At 60 to 62½c, special bargain in Colored Merinos.
At 60c to $1.50, extra fine Colored Cashmeres.
At 60c to $3.50, very superior Black Cashmeres.
At 12½c, choice line of Winter Dress Goods.
At 12½c, Knickerbocker Suitings, worth 20c.
At 12½ and 15c, best styles Tycoon Reps.
At $1 to $2.50, beautiful line of Colored Silks.
At 85c to $3.50, extra value in Black Silks.

☞Special low prices having been made in these goods this day, we take great pleasure in calling attention to unusual good value to be found in this Department, which embraces all the very latest novelties in American and Foreign Dress Fabrics, suitable in material and colors for the season. An examination will amply repay.

Newest Parisian and American Outside Garments.

At $2, Ladies' Heavy Beaver Cloth Sacques.
At $3, Rough Cloth Sacques, extra length.
At $5 and $6, Basket Cloth Sacques, worth $10 to $

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

Cor: Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, December 12, 1876.

The developments at the banks yesterday were better that might have been expected in view of the condition of the streets from the snow of the previous night. The transactions at the banks are more active, but in less amounts than is usually the case. The present month is likely to be a hard one financially, and the banks, while possessed of ample funds, are necessarily conservative in their operations. The demand for discounts, particularly for accommodation, is quite considerable, and likely to grow with the month advances, in view of January settlements.

THE TEMPTATION OF BANKING.

There is no class of business men to whom hard times bring greater temptations, in certain directions, than to bank officers—we mean the temptation to allow their banks to become the creditors of persons whose solvency is doubtful. The dealer in merchandise of any description naturally shuns a temptation of this kind. He prefers his goods to a doubtful account, for he is certain he can realize upon the former, and knows how poor property the latter is. But the bank officer deals in perishable commodity. If his money lies in the vaults, unused, there is a practical shrinkage equal to the current rate of interest. If he can save this shrinkage, unless he is very conservative, he will do it, even at some risk.

How to remedy this state of affairs is a serious question. The bank officials feel bound, if possible, to pay dividends. Their vaults have been crowded with money for the past year, with too little first class paper offering to absorb their funds. The ruling rate of interest, too, on this class of loans has been very low—averaging from four to five per cent. Paper is offered for discount which is of somewhat doubtful value, but which it is thought will probably be paid, and the holder is willing to pay eight or ten per cent. The difference between ruling rates and this per centage is a sort of insurance of the risk, and there is a strong temptation to take it. To refuse it is to be compelled to pass dividends—a not very pleasant thing to do.

PAYING OUT DEBT.

In the reduction of the national debt the immense fiscal resources of the United States have been wonderfully and successfully employed since the close of the rebellion, and this without undue pressure upon any class. Besides diminishing the debt, there has been a concurrent reduction of taxes to the amount of nearly $300,000,000 in the past few years. In the same time the debt itself has been reduced $435,000,000. The annual interest thereon has been reduced from over $130,000,000 in 1869 to little over $100,000,000 in 1876. When the rebellion broke out early in 1861 the public debt of the United States was almost nominal. In August, 1865, when its highest point was reached, it amounted to $2,756,000,000. By annual payments into a Sinking Fund, which was applicable for the great purpose of liquidation, the debt was reduced, on the 30th of June, 1876, to 2,099 millions—the amount of reduction reaching 657 million dollars in the last fourteen years, which is one-third more than was required by law. Our national indebtedness accrued, altogether, during the four dark and destructive years of civil war. Vast as the amount was, it will all be paid off, probably, before the close of the present century, if the fiscal administration of our country be continued in a reasonable manner through the future as during the past.

A QUESTION OF CREDIT.

The decrease of $47,000,000 in the amount of our circulating mediums has not been felt in legitimate business circles. There are millions now lying idle in the banks, which bank officials would gladly loan at from five to six per cent, on reasonably good security. The man who can't borrow, in the present condition of affairs, will probably find that it isn't on account of a lack of currency, but because of his lack of credit—a trouble which the inflation of the currency wouldn't remedy. With such facts as these it is not surprising that the inflationists have been remarkably quiet recently.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of gold for sale as taken the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	107¼	6-20's 1865-coupons	118
U. S. 6's 1881, coupon	118½	10-40's	111⅜
" 1865	117¾	Currency	121
" 1865 new	111⅜	New 5 per cents	110¾
5-20's 1867	114⅜	10-40's coupons	111⅛

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Central	103⅝	Ohio & Mississippi	5⅜
Erie	7⅞	Union Pacific	88⅜
L. S.	96	Toledo & Wabash	41
C. C. & I. C.	24	Harlem	139
St. Paul	19½	Adams Express	104
Do. Pref	35½	American Express	50½
Michigan Southern	86⅜	U. S. Express	57
Do. Central	34⅞	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	87
Northwestern	34⅞	Quicksilver	13
Do. Pref	58⅜	Fort Wayne	101⅝
Rock Island	89	Hannibal & St. Jo.	12⅞
Cleve. & Pittsb.	89	Panama	121
Pacific Mail	23⅜	Iron Mountain	10⅜
Western Union Tel.	94½	N. J. Central	94½
Delaware, L. & W.	71⅜		

Robinson Bros furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R.	(A) 46	Cen. Trans(S)	39⅜
Reading (S)	18⅜	Empire do. (A)	59
U. Cos. of N. J.	181	do. (S)	59¼
Oil Creek (S)	8⅜	P. C. & St. L. 7's (S 82⅞	
Lehigh Valley (A)	47⅜	N. Pacific bonds (S)	—

NEW YORK, December 11, 1876.

Money 2@7; closed at 3; prime mercantile paper 5@7. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $180,000. The customs receipts were $184,000. The clearings were $26,000,000. Sterling was quiet at 482@484. The steamship Weser, from Southampton, brings nearly a million dollars in specie. Gold opened at 107¼, declined to 107, and closed at 107¼. The carrying rates were 3 to 6. Loans were also made flat. Governments closed steady. Railroad bonds were irregular. Wabash and Ohios were lower. Northwestern and St. Paul issues are firm and in good demand. State securities are quiet. Stocks during the morning were weak and lower, with a decline of ¼ in New Jersey Central, 1¼ in Northwest preferred, ¼ in St. Paul preferred and Wabash, 1 in Rock Island, ¾ in Lackawanna, and 1⅞ in New York Central and Lake Shore. After noon there was a recovery of ⅛@⅜, the latter New Jersey Central. *The Evening Post* says: The attack on Northwest and Rock Island stocks is entirely speculative, the financial condition and business of each of these companies fairly entitling them to be held in higher estimation by investors.

The stock market in the early part of the last hour declined ⅛@⅜, and the lowest prices of the day were made. It seems that a forged dispatch saying that the New Jersey Central had been leased, gave rise to the report, was current early in the day. The reports regarding the settlement of the trunk line differences were encouraging this afternoon. In late dealings the prices of stocks recovered ⅛@⅜, the latter New Jersey Central. At Philadelphia Reading declined to 18¾, and closed at 19. The transactions were 100,000 shares of which 46,000 were Pacific Mail, 5,800 Western Union, 3,000 Northwestern, 6,600 Rock Island, 9,300 St. Pauls, 12,000 Erie, 34,000 Lake Shore, 2,000 Ohios, 3,300 Toledo & Wabash, 6,500 Michigan Central, 7,800 Lackawanna, and 8,500 New Jersey Central.

Governments.—United States Coupon 1881, 115 1-2; 5-20s '65, 108 3-8; 5-20s '65, new, 111¼; 5-20s '67, 114 1-2; do, '68, 116; new 5s, 110¼; new 4½s, 108; 10-40s, 111¼; do. coupons, 111¼; currency 6s, 121.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old, 42½; do. new, 42½; Virginia new, 29; do. old, 29; Missouri 6s, 106½.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 72; Quicksilver, 12½; do. preferred, 17½; Pacific Mail, 23½; Mariposa, 4; do. preferred, 4; Adams Express, 104; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 89; American Express, 58; United States Express, 50½; New York Central, 103½; Erie, 7½; do. preferred, 15; Harlem, 137; do. preferred, 138; Michigan Central, 42½; do. preferred, 72; Union Pacific, 88; Lake Shore, 56½; Illinois Central, 65½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 89; Northwestern common, 34½; do. preferred, 58¾; C. C. C. & I., 26; New Jersey Central, 34½; Rock Island, 89; St. Paul, 19; do. preferred, 34½; Toledo & Wabash, 4½; do. preferred, 41; Fort Wayne, 101½; Terre Haute, 102½; do. preferred, 115; Ohio & Mississippi, 5½; Chicago & Alton, 98; do. preferred, 108; Delaware & Lackawanna, 71½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 14½; Missouri Pacific, 24½; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 2; Indiana Central, 2½; Burlington & Quincy, 124½; Hannibal & St. Joe, 13½; Central Pacific, 108½; Union Pacific, 105½; Union Pacific land grants, 99½; Union Pacific Sinking Funds, 90½.

LONDON, December 11.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £190,000. Consols, 93 15-16; 5-20s of '65, 104½; do. '67, 110½; new 5s, 109½; 10-40s, 107 3-4; New York Central, 98; Erie, 8½; do. preferred, 16.

PARIS, December 11.—Rentes, 104f 60c.

FRANKFORT, December 11.—U. S. new 5s, 101½.

BERLIN, December 11.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase of 7,212,000 marks.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, December 11, 1876.

The leading markets have been devoid of anything particularly important the past week; business continues very dull, while as regards values their have been no changes of any consequence. Flour is firmer in sympathy with Wheat, and the indications are favorable to an advance. The Hog products continue quiet and prices easy. Groceries very dull with no particular change in values. There is a steady demand for Butter, Eggs and Cheese, with an advance of half a cent on the latter. Pig Iron continues dull, as are also the products. Petroleum active and decidedly higher, with refiners all busy and making money. Wool firm and in demand, with no stock in this part of the country.

ALE—There is no change to note in prices and trade is generally reported dull, like everything else, affected by the hard times. X $5 ₱ bbl to the city and $4 to country; XX $10; India $11. half bbls in proportion.

ASHES—Very dull—following are the current rates: Common Soda Ash, 2¾@3; refined do, 3@3¼. Nitrate Soda, 4. Pearl, 6@7. Potash, 5½@6. Arsenic, 5@5½. Manganese, 6@7. Flour Spar, 2@2½. Black Lead, 4@5.

APPLE-BUTTER—Is in fair supply and dull, although prices remain as before quoted, 40c per gallon in kegs and 45c in smaller packages.

APPLES—The arrivals have been light during the past week in consequence of the cold weather rendering it hazardous to make shipments, but the supply is fully up to the demand, hence there has been no improvement in prices; we continue to quote at $2@3 60 per bbl, for fair to choice fruit.

BEANS—In better supply, the arrivals recently having been rather larger, but with an increasing demand, the market is steady and prices fully maintained; prime new crop navies are quoted at $1.75 per bushel to the wholesale trade and $2 in a small way. Poor stock hard to sell at any price.

BROOM CORN—Demand fair for small lots only; no car lots moving unless at a sacrifice. No. 1 hurl, 6a6½c; No. 2 hurl, 5¼a 6; choice green brush that will work up, 5a5½; choice corn or stalk brush, 5a5½c; choice covers and insides, 5a5½; inferior, 3 a4½; crooked, 2½a3½.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3¼a3 cents.

BUTTER—The market generally reports a very fair demand for good stock, but it is difficult to dispose of the common grades as they are not wanted. Moreover, the eastern markets (like our own) are overstocked with low grade Butter, hence there is no outlet for it. As compared with last week, prices, even for the best grades, are no higher. Prime choice rolls are selling to good, 20a22; solid packed, 12a15; inferior, 8a10c.

BROOMS—There is a continued fair trade, although orders are not coming forward as freely as they did last month. We continue to quote Union factory as follows:

No 5 extra Parlor	do.	4	do. 28 4 80
No 4	do.	3	do. 26 4 80
No 3	do.	2	do. 24 4 00
No 2 carpet	do.	2	do. 26 3 25
No 4 carpet	do.	3	do. 26 3 25
No 3 carpet	do.	3	do. 24 2 25
No 2 Hall Palated Handle		4	do. 24 2 75
No 5 Hurl	Velvet	3	do. 24 2 75
No 4 Hurl	do	2	do. 22 2 50
No 3 Hurl	Brace	2	do. 20 2 25
No 2 Hurl—plain handle		2	do. 18 1 75
No 1 Hurl	do	2	do. 16 1 50

Patent Screw Perrule (plain handles, velvet finish.....4 strings, weigh 2¾ 4 75
Railroad, Steamboat, Mill and Stable (Hardwood) plain handles.....2¾ 2 25
Whisks (5, 8 and 10 and 12 inch) Velvet.....1 50a1 75
Do. do. do. Plain.....1 25a1 50
Do. Barber (12 and 14 inch) Plain.....1 50a2 25
Toy (Fancy Handles, 10 and 12 inch) vel. 1 50a1 75
Do do. do. plain. 2 25a1 75
Misses (Velvet.....2 00a2 25

BRUSHES—White Scrubbing, $10a11 ₱ gross. Gray, $11a20; White Bristle, $22a36; Shoe, $13a20; Horse (wood backs) $22a56; Horse (leather backs) 43a135; Extra white-wash, $36a75; Common do, $24 a52.

BELTING—The market for this article remains steady, and the demand is now confined chiefly to that made from good bark tanned Leather, most parties having found that the several patent and chemical tannages of leather for belting purposes, at the lower prices at which such are sold, are dearer in the end. We quote:

Inch.	Per Foot	Inch.	Per Foot
1	₱ 06	5	₱ 54
1¼	12	5½	60
2	12	6	66
2½	24	7	78
3	30	8	90
3½	36	10	1 14
4	42	12	1 38
4½	48	14	1 62

Discount 25 to 35 per cent, as to quality and quantity and chemical tannages.

BEESWAX—In steady demand at 30c in lots and 32@33c ₱ lb in a jobbing way.

CEMENT, &c., &c.—There is a fair business within the range of the following quotations: Cement—Rosendale, $2.50a2.75; New Lisbon, $1.80a2.05; Portland, $6a7 ₱ bbl; Youghiogheny, $1.75a2; Louisville, $1.90a2.10. Calcined Plaster —French's ₱ $4.75a5; Land Plaster, $2.25a2.50. Lime, $1.35a1.50. White Sand, $1.40a1.50 ₱ bbl.

COOPERAGE—There is an increased demand for Oil Barrel cooperage, and prices are rather better. Jointed staves, $30; good bucked and ended, $28; long bucked West Virginia, $22a23; rough do, $10. Circled Heading, 20a21c per set; sawed square do, $40 per m for dry and 45 for green. Oil Barrels; complete, $1.25; city make, $1.35.

CHEESE—There is a steady demand, and, as will be seen, we have advanced our quotations ½c per ₱ since our last general report. Prime Ohio Factory is now quoted at 14a14¾c to the wholesale trade, and is additional in a jobbing way.

CORDAGE & ROPE—There is only a moderate trade, and prices, which will be found annexed, have undergone no recent change:

MANILLA ROPE.

¾ inch diameter and upwards	15¼	cts. per lb	
½ inch	16	"	
⅜ and 5-16 in. diameter	16¾	"	
Tarred rope and lath yarn	14¾	"	
Hay, stave and leather twine	13¾	"	

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.

Hawser laid	15¼	cts. per lb	
" Bolt Rope Yarns	16¾	"	

SISAL ROPE.

¾ inch diameter and upwards	11¾	cts. per lb	
½	12¾	"	
⅜ and 5-16 in. diameter	12¾	"	
Hay, spoke and leather twine	11¾	"	
Lath Yarn	11¾	"	

COAL & COKE—There is a fair retail trade, and prices may be quoted at 6a7c per bushel delivered. Coke is still quotable at $2, 2½@2.50 per ton delivered on cars in Pittsburgh.

CRANBERRIES—Selling at $8a10 per bbl, as to quality and condition.

CIDER—Very dull, and while the receipts recently have been small, the supply is still in excess of the demand; quotable at $2, 2½a3.50 ₱ bbl; barrels included.

DRIED FRUITS—There is little or no call for dried fruit of any kind, either foreign or domestic, and prices are little better than nominal. The export demand for Apples has slacked off, and we now quote at 4 to 5c.

DRESSED HOGS—6¾a7c.

DRIED PEAS—The new crop of Canada green in good demand at $1.80 ₱ bu in round lots, and $1.75 in a jobbing way.

EGGS—The market continues fairly active, but prices remain unchanged; fresh stock, 27a28c; packed, 24a25c. The supply of the former is light, as it always is at this season of the year, but there is an ample stock of the latter, and after the holidays there will not be much call for either.

FEATHERS—In slow demand at 54a55c.

FISH—Following are the current rates in a jobbing way:

	₱ bbl.	half bbl.
Split Labrador Herring	7 50	
Scaled Herring	6 50	per bbl.
White Fish		5 25
Lake Trout		4 50
Lake Pickerel		3 50
Lake Herring		3 00
Large Georges Codfish	6¾c	₱ lb
Boneless Codfish	7	"
Medium do	5¾	₱ lb
No 1 Herring	35c	₱ box
Scaled do	15c	"
Ex No 1 Mess Mackerel	$27	00
Ex No 1 Shore	20	00
No 1 Shore	17	00
Ex 1 Bay	16	00
No 1 Bay	15	00
No 2 Large	12	50
No 2 Medium	11	00
No 3 Large	11	00
No 3 Medium	10	00

FLOUR—While business in this staple continues light, and the demand is confined chiefly to supplying immediate wants, the market is firmer in sympathy with Wheat, and unless there is a reaction in the former, an advance on the former is almost certain. Winter Wheat has advanced 10 to 15c per bu within the last 30 days, owing very largely to the hot condition of the roads; millers as might be expected, are unable to stand the enhanced cost of the raw article without putting up the price of the product. The export trade is still restricted somewhat by the scarcity of ocean tonnage and consequent enhanced cost of ocean freights, but there is considerable grain going forward nevertheless. We continue to quote (in a jobbing way) at $6.50a6.75 for good standard brands of either winter or spring. Patents and fancy white wheat brands, $6a9. Rye Flour, $4.50a5. Buck-wheat Flour, 3½a4c per lb.

GROCERIES—There is no improvement to report in this department of trade, nor is it likely that there will be until next month. Moreover, the leading articles present no important features, and there has been little or no change in prices during the week under review. The general position of the Sugar market continues favorable to sellers, but business is dull. The demand for Coffee, like everything else in the grocery line, is very meagre.

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	14	Standard 'A'	12 a
Crushed	13½a	Standard B	11¾
Granulated	13 a	Standard C	11¾
Powdered	13 a	Ref. Yellow	10a10¾

COFFEES.

Green.		Roasted.	
Choice	24	Best	26a
Prime	22	Second Grade	23a
Fair	22	Third Grade	21a
Java	32	Java	36

Loose half a cent less.

SYRUPS.

Choice	50	Fair	50 a55
Prime	55 a60	Dark	40 a45

MOLASSES.

Choice new crop N. O.	60a65c
Prime do do	55a60c
Fair do do	50c
New crop N. O.	45c
TEAS.	
Young Hyson	35a0 85
Gunpowder	45a0 90
Imperial	40a 75
FOREIGN FRUITS.	
Layer Raisins	2 40
Valencia Raisins	10¾
Loose Muscatels (₱ box)	2 60
SUNDRIES.	
Bi Carb Soda, in kegs	5
Bi Carb Soda, boxes	7
Sal Soda	1½
Silver gloss Starch	9¾
Gilbert's Ghost Starch	8½
Corn Starch	10a10½
Shot—per sack	2 50
Mixed meal	90a10
Concentrated Lye—case	3 50
Pearl Barley	5
Oat Meal	3½@5
Hominy, per bbls	4 00

GRAIN—The receipts of Wheat continue very meagre, and with a good demand prices are strong and higher; we now quote fair to prime Penna. and Ohio red, $1.30a1.35; do. amber, $1.37a1.38. At current rates Wheat is higher relatively than Flour; winter wheat millers cannot advance prices and compete with spring wheat flours, but as spring wheat is also tending upward, the product will have to sympathize. Moreover, as soon as the country roads get in better condition winter wheat will come in more freely, as there is no scarcity in first hands, and, if so, lower prices will doubtless fo low, and this being the case the winter wheat miller will have the advantage of the spring wheat miller. At present neither of them have much, if any, margin for profit. The supply of Oats has been reduced somewhat recently, and the market is firmer, but as yet the supply is equal to the demand and prices remain unchanged; mixed, 37a38; white, 39a40. New Ear Corn is higher in consequence mainly of the scarcity of old, and the former has taken the place of the latter; we now quote at 50a52c on wharf and track; new shelled, 45a53; old do, 55a57. There is a fair demand for Rye, but no improvement in prices, quotable at 72a73. Barley continues very dull; most of the brewers are pretty well stocked, and as a rule they are not disposed to buy just for the present, notwithstanding prices are lower now than when they bought.

GAME—Is quoted as follows: Venison—Saddles, 15a16c ₱ lb; do. Hams, 16a18c; Whole Deer, 10a12c; Quail, $1.50a1 75 per dozen; Pheasants, $3 50a4 00 per doz; Prairie Chickens, 75a1.50; Rabbits, 15a 1.50; Squirrels, 75a$1.

HAY—The market continues quiet, although it is firmer in consequence of light arrivals and offerings. Loose quotable at $12a17 per ton from country wagons; baled, on wharf and track, $12 a15, as to quality and condition.

HEMP—Wanted—none offering outside of manufacturers.

HIDES—There is an improved demand for Hides, and the market is firm at quotations. We quote: Green Salted Cows.....7 a 7¾
Green Salted Steers, Light.....7¾a 7¾
Green Salted Steers, Heavy.....8¾a 9
Green Salted Calf.....10 a12
Green Butcher Cows.....9½
Green Butcher Steers, light.....8
Green Butcher Steers, heavy.....7
Green Butcher Calf.....9a 10

LEATHER—The market in general remains as last reported. In rough Leather there has been an improved demand, but prices remain unchanged. Red Sole Leather has steadily advanced, east as well as here the last two weeks, and the indications are that present Pittsburgh prices for Hemlock Sole, to correspond with other places, will have to be placed higher than now quoted. Harness is in fair demand. Calf skins are in moderate request, but to sell round lots or at wholesale, prices would have to be put low. Kip, if light weights, are improving, but heavy are still dull and low. Upper can only be sold at low figures and must be of good quality. We quote:

Oak Sole, country	0.30@0.34
Oak Sole, city	0.32@0.39
Red Sole, B. A. heav and mid	0.27@0.30
Red Sole, Oronoco and California	0.26@0.29
Red Sole, good dgd	0.25@0.27
Oak, Rough	0.24@0.27
Harness, city oak	0.32@0.35
Harness, No. 2 and common	0.26@0.29
Fair Skirting	0.37@0.40
Fair Bridle and Line Leather ₱ doz	0.90@1.00
Belt Leather	0.39@0.48
Finished Calf	0.80@1.20
Finished Uppers ₱ foot	0.22@0.25
Finished Kips	0.80@0.90

LUMBER—Following are the current rates from yard:

First Clear	$45	00
Second Clear	40	00
Select Common	32	00
Coarse Common	18	00
Sheathing	16	00
Hem, Joist and Scantling	14	00
Flooring, No 1 per M	27	00
" No 2	25	00
" No 3	22	00
Moulded Weatherboarding	27	00
Shelving	28	00
Shingles	4	00
Lath	4	00

MILL FEED—Bran quoted at $12a13; Seconds, Shorts and Shipstuffs, $14a15, Middlings, $20a22, as to quality.

OILS—Lard remains steady, with a good demand. We quote Procter & Gamble's Oils as follows: Double extra W. Winter, 42a45; No. 1, do, do, extra do, 32a35; No. 1, 74a76c; No. 2, 53a57. The new make of Miners' oil is lower. P. & G.'s white Winter Miners, 59; yellow do, 54. Carbon, 17a28c.

ONIONS—In fair demand, but quiet and unchanged; $2a2.50 ₱ bbl.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 10a11c ₱ lb; do. Turkeys, 12a13; do Ducks, 11a13; do Geese, 8a9. Live Chickens, 40a50c ₱ pair; do. Turkeys 75a$1 each.

PAPER—We note an advance in number 1 Manilla and quote at 10a10½c; number 2 Manilla, 7a8c; Hardware, 3½; Sugar, 3¼a3½c; Print, 8a10c ₱ lb. Rag wrapping (per bundle) Crown, 35c; double Crown, 70 for 16 sheet count. Straw Crown, 30c; medium, 45c; D Crown, 60c per bundle for 14 sheet count. Tea paper, 75c ₱ ream, full count.

POTATOES—In consequence of the suspension of river navigation, the receipts during the past week have been comparatively light, and prices have been advanced 10a15c per bushel; we now quote at $1.10a1.25 ₱ bu in a jobbing way from store. The outside figure for choice Peach Blows. It is but proper to state, however, that the advance has curtailed the demand considerably.

PROVISIONS—The demand for the Hog products continues light, and, as compared with this day week, prices for some articles are lower. The future of the market depends on the Hog market; if Hogs should decline, the products will sympathize, and *vice versa*. Following are the current rates.

Hams—Ex S C ₱ lb	13¼	Lard, prime leaf, tes	10¾
Shoulders Ex S. C.	9	Do. ..Hf bbls	11¼
Plain Bacon S. C.	12	Do. ....bkts	11¼
Dried beef Ex S. C.	9	Lard, Ref (for compr use—in tres	11
Beef Tongues S. C. per doz	40¢	Do. ....¼ bbls	11¾
Bacon Shoulders	7¾	Do. ....bbls	12
Short Rib Sides	9¾	Do. ₱ b caddies	13¼
Clear Sides	10¼	Do. ₱ b do	13¾
Mess Pork ₱ bbl	15.00	Do. ₱ b pails	13¾
Short Cut do	18.00	Do. ₱ b do	13¾
Ham Sausage	9	Do. 6 ₱ b do	13¾

RAGS—Steady at 2¼c ₱ lb for good country mixed.

SUMAC—2½c.

SEEDS—There is little or no movement in this market, and in the absence of sales we omit quotations.

TALLOW—Is easier; city quoted at 8¾c per lb; country, 7¾c.

WINDOW GLASS—There is only a moderate business; no change to note in prices. Discounts off western list, 40 and 10 per cent, by the car load, and 40 for smaller quantities. Following is the full card:

SINGLE STRENGTH.

Size.	1st qual	2d do.	3d do.	4th do
6 by 8 to 8 by 10	₱ 4 75	₱4 25	₱4 00	₱3 5
8 by 11 to 10 by 12	5 00	4 50	4 00	3 7
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	5 25	4 75	4 25	3 7
9 by 16 to 12 by 17	5 75	5 25	4 75	4 0
12 by 18 to 14 by 20	6 50	5 50	4 75	4 0
9? 20 to 16 by 24	6 25	6 00	5 50	4 2
18 by 22 to 20 by 30	7 75	6 75	5 50	4 5
15 by 30 to 24 by 30	8 50	7 25	6 75	6 00 4 5
26 by 28 to 24 by 36	9 25	7 75	6 50	quality
26 by 36 to 26 by 44	10 50	8 50	7 00	above 20x
26 by 46 to 30 by 52	11 00	9 00	7 50	20 cut.

DOUBLE STRENGTH.

6 by 8 to 8 by 10	7 00	6 50	6 00	5 50
8 by 11 to 10 by 12	7 50	7 00	6 50	6 00
9 by 14 to 10 by 15	8 25	7 25	6 75	6 50
9 by 16 to 12 by 17	8 50	8 25	7 25	6 75
12 by 18 to 14 by 20	9 50	8 50	7 75	7 25
15 by 20 to 16 by 24	9 10	9 60	8 25	7 75
18 by 22 to 20 by 30	11 50	10 00	9 00	8 00
15 by 30 to 24 by 30	12 50	11 00	10 00	9 00 6 4 5
16 by 28 to 24 by 36	13 25	11 50	10 50	quality
26 by 36 to 26 by 44	15 25	12 50	11 50	above 20x
26 by 46 to 30 by 52	16 50	13 50	12 50	20 cut.
30 by 52 to 30 by 54	18 75	14 00	13 00	
30 by 56 to 34 by 56	17 00	16 00	14 00	
34 by 58 to 34 by 64	20 00	17 50	16 00	
36 by 60 to 40 by 60	22 00	20 00	17 50	
40 by 60 to 40 by 64	25 00	23 00	20 00	
40 by 65 to 40 by 70	27 00	25 00	22 50	

WOODEN WARE—There is a steady demand, without any variation in prices. "Corry Ware" is quoted at the following prices:

No. 1 Tubs ₱ dozen	$8 50
No. 2 do	7 50
No. 3 do	6 50
2 Hoop Pails ₱ dozen	2 10
3 Hoop Pails ₱ do	2 10
Horse Pails	5 00
Ash Butter Tubs 36 lbs	4 00
Do Do 25 lbs	3 00
Clothes Pins—₱ box	75
Broom Handles plain per m	17 00
" " painted "	25 00

WHITE LEAD, ETC.—Is reported quiet and prices unchanged. Following are the quotations for the wholesale trade:

White lead, pure in lots of 2,000 ₱s in oil	10
Do. pure in lots of 500 ₱s in oil	10¾
Do. Dogs Head ₱ keg	8 @9
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	10
Orange Mineral	12 @13
Pure red lead	7½@8
Painters red lead	9 @10
Litharge	9½@10
Selected zinc, ground in oil	13
Vielle Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 @16
Zinc paint, ground in oil	8 @11
Putty	3 @4
Spirits turpentine, ₱ gall, in bbl. lots	40 @42

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, December 11, 1876.

We have to report a very strong and somewhat excited market for Refined, and prices, as compared with Saturday, have gone still higher, with an upward tendency. Immediate delivery was quoted this P. M. at 21c in New York and 20½c in Philadelphia, and the price to home trade buyers has been advanced 2½c, and we now quote at 22c per gallon. Crude has continued firm and prices are higher. United certificates quoted this P. M. at 41.12½, and immediate shipment at $41.07½a41.10.

Antwerp was quoted at 37 francs this afternoon, the highest point that market has touched for several years. There is no longer any doubt in regard to light stocks in the leading foreign markets.

Oil Barrels firm; $1.35 freely bid for city make, with but few offering. No countries on the market—none arriving in consequence of the suspension of navigation.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R. R.

Barrels	579

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL PER A. V. AND B. AND O. RAILROADS.

Barrels	3,541

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard O W	Warden F & Co. Phila.	234
J. A. McKee	Warden F & Co	244
A. Lyons & Co	Warden, F & Co	102
Central Refining Co.	Central Refining Co. do.	100
Standard Oil Co	W. Harrison	52
Warden & O	Mrs A. Dimmonds	52
Total		808

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, December 11.—Cotton firm and higher; 11¾c; sales 5,400 bales; receipts 5,700; shipments 2,032. Others unchanged firm and higher; standard white 110 test 27c.

Boston.

BOSTON, December 11.—Flour firm. Corn quiet; mixed and yellow old 62¼a66c. Oats firm; No. 2 white 48c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, December 11.—Beeves: receipts 3,160, making 9,359 for the week, against 10,420 last week; about 70 car loads due were detained by storm; no Christmas or show cattle arriving; average quality scarcely fair; few good cattle shown and readily sold at full prices; for low grades market dull and somewhat unsettled, partly owing to the non-arrival of a considerable of the stock expected; choicest steers 11c; good to extra 9¾a10¾c; medium to fair 8 1-2a9 1-2c; inferior and common cattle 7a 8¾c; no Texas on sale. Sheep: receipts 8,500, making 33,500 for the week, against 26,750 last week; demand weak and trade very dull at a reduction of ¼c on sheep and ¾c on lambs; sheep ranged from 3 3-4 to 6¼c; lambs from 4 3-4 to 6 3-4c. Swine: receipts 11,150, making 35,270 for the week, against 32,530 last week; none for sale alive because non-arrival of stock trains due to-day; tone of market a shade firmer; fair to good live hogs could have been sold at $6,25 a6,35 per 100 lbs.

CHICAGO, December 11.—Cattle: receipts 2,100 head; shipments 1,000; market dull; nominal quotations; inferior and fair to choice cattle $2a2,50; stockers $2,75a3,30; butchers $2,75a3,75; medium $3,65a4,15; good $4,40a 4,65; choice $4,75a5. Hogs: receipts 24,000 head; shipments 900; market fairly active and generally firm, but light barely ruled dull and lower; culls $4,50a4,70; light $5,50a 5,70; common to choice packing $5,70a6,15, extra shipping $6,25; closing with pens full with a downward tendency. Sheep: receipts 1,900; steady and firm; inferior to common $2,75a3,25; fair to good $3,50a5; heavy common $2,75a3,25; fair to good $3,50a5; heavy $5,50a5,95.

PHILADELPHIA, December 11.—Cattle dull, but steady; sales 3,100; extra Pennsylvania and western steers 5¾a8c; fair to good 5a5 1-2c; common 4a4 1-2c. Sheep: good demand; sales 10,000, at 4a4 3-4c. Hogs unchanged.

CINCINNATI, December 11.—Hogs quiet; common $5a5,40; fair to good light $5,50a 5,70; packing $5,70a5,85; heavy $5,90a5,95.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, December 11.—Business continues light with package houses. Cotton goods are quiet, but steady, in first hands. Brown sheetings and corset jeans are firmly held. Prints are in fair request. Light weight fancy cassimeres are in fair demand by clothiers. Foreign dry goods remain inactive.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, December 11.—Cotton firm at 12 14-a12 7-16c; futures closed steady; December 12 3-8a12 13-32c;

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are clear or fair weather, with temperature above freezing, southerly to westerly winds, and slowly rising barometer.

Serious Case of Burning.

Yesterday afternoon a little five year old son of Mr. Robert Miller, who resides on Adams street, below Preble avenue, Allegheny, was very seriously burned. The child was working at the fire in a grate, when his clothes suddenly caught fire, and in an instant he was enveloped in flames. Mrs. Miller succeeded in extinguishing them in a few moments, but not until the child was badly burned about the body and arms. Medical aid was at once summoned and everything possible done for the relief of the little one. But slight hopes are entertained of the child's recovery.

Committee Meetings.

The Water Extension Committee yesterday afternoon approved the November pay rolls, as follows: Office and bill roll, $1,085.14; foundations, $417.70; engineer's estimate on stacks &c., $560. The bill of D. N. & B. J. McGuffin, for laying pipe on Thumb street, was laid over. Petitions for fire plugs in front of No. 7 engine house and at other points were received and the Superintendent was directed to erect the plugs. The report of the Mechanical Engineer for November was received and filed, and the committee adjourned.

The sub-committee on finance yesterday afternoon met in City Attorney Bigelow's office and approved the sureties presented by the Nation Trust Company. A special meeting of the Finance Committee will be called to act in the matter.

A Murderer Flying for Liberty.

Chas. M. Sterling, who has been convicted of murdering Lizzie Grombacher and is on the point of suffering death therefor, attempted to escape from the Court room at Youngstown, Ohio, on Saturday afternoon, just at the commencement of an argument on a motion for a new trial. The south door and the gate leading to the bar of the Court both stood open as Sterling was brought in. He reached the gate and, quick as lightning, darted through it and down the aisle he went with one bound, through the open door, down the flights of stairs and into the open air. Deputy Davis took in the situation at a glance and started in pursuit. The fugitive was overtaken at the corner of the jail. Here the officer caught him by the arm, when Sterling turned and swearing that by —— he had as much right to his liberty as any man, struck Davis a sharp blow on the side of the head. The officer then knocked him down, and, with the assistance of Mr. Hilker took him back into the Court room. The affair created considerable sensation, but Sterling is still in durance vile.

A BENZINE BLAZE.

Fire at the Citizens Oil Refinery—500 Barrels of Oil Destroyed.

Between two and three o'clock yesterday afternoon the bottom of a still at the Citizens Oil Refinery, on Butler street, above the Sharpsburg bridge, gave way letting the contents, about five hundred barrels of oil, into the fire, causing a slight blaze. The oil took fire and the flames communicated to adjoining buildings. The fire department responded promptly and soon had the flames under control. The loss consists of the destruction of the building in which the still was located and about five hundred barrels of oil, the contents of the still. The loss will not exceed $5,000 and is fully covered by insurance, but in what companies we were unable to ascertain.

SUFFOCATED BY GAS.

Result of an Attempt to Clean a Furnace.

Early Sunday morning a young man named Sullivan and another workman attempted to clean out the gas furnace at Park's steel works, located at the corner of Thirty-first and Railroad streets. They had been in the furnace but a few moments when they were overcome by the gas. Sullivan's companion succeeded in getting out after a time, and when he recovered proceeded and took Sullivan out. The latter was removed to his boarding house, corner of Thirty-first street and Penn avenue, and two physicians summoned. They did not succeed in bringing him to consciousness and he died about 5 o'clock in the morning. Sullivan's parents live in Glenwood, Twenty-third ward.

GRIER'S RETURN.

Where He Has Been Since He Left the City.

Since the action of the Board of Pardons in reference to Grier's case, it has been made public to a certain extent where he has been and what he has been doing since he left this city. Began in the lumber business in St. John's, New Brunswick, with the name of W. H. Wilson. On April 4th, 1874, he left St. John and went to North America, where he commenced dealing in cotton, under his own name. He remained there until last July, when he came back to New Brunswick, in order to see Messrs. Schoyer and Morris. It was then that he made the sworn statement in regard to the Nation Trust affairs which has not been published yet, but which, it is said, will make a stir when it is made public. There can be no doubt but that Grier will return in a few days, perhaps by the close of this week.

THAT CONSPIRACY CASE.

The Attempt to Have Been Made To-Night.

Sheriff Springer, of Fayette county, reached the city yesterday, and returned in the afternoon to Uniontown with Daniel Downer, Ed. Northam, Jim Scott, and Geo. Porter, who are charged with conspiracy to rob the Fayette County National Bank. Sheriff Springer said he knew but little about the case, further than that the men were arrested on a telegram from Morgantown, stating that the attempt was to be made on the bank this (Tuesday) evening. A man who, it is said, was implicated in the plot, went up to Morgantown one day last week, and while there got drunk. During his spree he boasted to some of his companions of what was to be done, and the telegram was sent accordingly. Downer and Northam are well known in this city, the former having for a long time kept a saloon in the Diamond, and the latter was in the Fire Alarm Telegraph office. Scott and Porter are comparative strangers in the city.

THE WATER DEPARTMENT.

Items of Interest to Alleghenians.

The Water Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening, Mr. Callery presiding. Several hours were spent in allowing reductions and exonerations, and also in approving a large number of bills. The ordinance providing for supplying the Observatory Hill district with water was taken up, and City Engineer Davis reported that it would require an expenditure of $15,382.55 to lay the necessary pipes to supply the three hundred and sixty dwelling houses in this district, from which the revenue, he estimated, would amount to $3,690 per annum. The report was received and it, together with the ordinance, was ordered to be presented to Councils.

George Ober was allowed the privilege of removing the ice from the water compartment of the water basin during this winter for the sum of $100.

It was agreed to report a resolution to Councils authorizing the committee to have two hundred copies of the report of the test of the Lowry engine, printed in pamphlet forms.

Adjourned.

LAYING ON OF HANDS.

Ordination Services at the Thirty-Seventh Street Baptist Church.

Mr. Thomas H. Chapman, a recent graduate of Lewisburg University, at Lewisburg, Pa., was ordained to the Gospel ministry at the Thirty-seventh street Baptist church last evening.

The Council convened in the afternoon and unanimously recommended him to be ordained. His statement of his conversion, call to the ministry and views of Scripture teachings were highly satisfactory to all present.

In the evening there was a large attendance of the members of the church and of Mr. Chapman's personal friends. Mr. Chapman is a native of Pittsburgh.

The ordination services were as follows: Reading of Scripture and opening prayer, Rev. J. S. Hutson; Sermon, Rev. B. F. Woodburn; Prayer of ordination with the laying on of the hands of the Presbytery, Rev. W. H. McKinney; Charge to the candidate, Rev. J. T. Lewis; Charge to the church, Rev. J. S. Hutson, and benediction by the candidate.

The services were of a very interesting and impressive nature throughout.

French Bread

The following parties are agents for our fine breads in neighboring towns:

G. Wilson Miller & Bro., Butler, Pa.
John Agne, Sewickley, Pa.
A. T. Dorrington, Hazelwood, Pa.
Ira Hatheway, Petrolia, Pa.
J. B. Wilson, Washington, Pa.
J. A. Moody, Youngstown, O.

Stores having a first class trade in towns not yet allotted to an agent will find it to their interest to apply at once. Our bread is made of flour that costs families $10 per barrel. We bake before 6 A. M. and ship the bread (charges paid) by first express every morning.

S. S. MARVIN & Co.,
91 and 93 Liberty street.
Retail Department, 18 Fifth avenue.

A Rare Chance.

In the For Sale column of to-day's GAZETTE the old established house of McBane & Anjer, Grain and Produce Dealers, is advertised. This firm has enjoyed a reputation as being one of the time honored business houses of the city, and is certainly a very rare opportunity for parties wanting to buy a good business.

THE CITY COUNCILS.

Business Disposed of at Yesterday's Session—Veto by the Mayor of the Health Appropriation of $4,000—The Consolidation of Committees—Ordinances Adopted—Considerable Amount of Business Disposed of.

A regular meeting of Pittsburgh Councils was held yesterday afternoon. The business transacted was not of more than ordinary general interest. A full report is embraced in the following:

SELECT COUNCIL.

DAVID AIKEN, JR.....President, *pro tem.*
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk.

When this branch met the members present were Messrs. Ahl, Aiken, Atkinson, Barckley, Bates, Carr, Daunels, B. Darlington, J. K. P. Duff, Evans, George Fox, Gregor Fox, Froehlich, Geiger, Goldthorp, Herron, Hunter, Jeremy, Kennedy, Kernan, Lagerman, Lappan, Littell, Meyer, Miller, Moore, McCandless, MacConnell, McClurg, McGimpsey, McKinley, Eugene M. O'Neill, Powers, Reiman, Rodgers, Rolfe, Schild, Schwarm, Shipton, Sorg, Vierheller, Waring, Weldon and Welsh.

On motion of Mr. MCCANDLESS the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

When the wards were called Mr. BARCKLEY presented a petition of Mrs. Allinder for the assessment of damages caused by the grading of Homewood avenue. Referred.

Mr. GEORGE FOX, petition of George Fox for the refunding of overpaid taxes. Referred.

Also, petition of Dodson, Burt & Co., of the Eighteenth ward, for a reduction of property valuation. Referred.

Mr. MCCLURG, petition of Charles Sloan for exoneration from payment of taxes. Referred.

Mr. GOLDTHORP, resolution instructing the Fire Commission to place a fire apparatus in the new engine house in the Thirty-sixth ward. Passed.

Mr. SHIPTON, from the Finance Committee, presented a resolution for the payment of $240 to Jas. O. Kelly, H. E. White and J. M. Hoeh, viewers, for their services in assessing the benefits and damages caused by the construction of the bridge over Sylvan avenue. Passed.

Also, a resolution directing the refunding of business tax collected under a misconstruction of the law from the Equitable Benefit, and Security Life Insurance companies. Passed.

Also, a resolution in favor of R. R. Reno for building a board walk on Yard alley, to the amount of $231 85. Passed.

GRADING DAMAGES.

Also, a resolution for a warrant amounting to $1265 in favor of Wm. McAdams for damage done to his property by the grading of Madison avenue. Passed.

Mr. MCCANDLESS presented the reports of the Water Committee for October and November. The report of the City Property Committee was presented by Mr. HUNTER and that of the Market Committee by Mr. SCHWARM. All were received and filed.

Mr. BATES, from the Wooden Building Committee, presented an ordinance granting Elizabeth McConaughy the right to erect a frame addition to her building on Butler street. It was postponed until the next meeting.

Also, an ordinance granting W. H. Daly the right to erect a frame building on the rear of his lot at No. 328 Fifth avenue. Lost.

The Chair read the following communication from the Mayor, enclosing the resolution appropriating an additional sum of $4,000 to pay the expenses of the Board of Health:

To the President and Members of the Select Council:

GENTLEMEN—I respectfully return to your honorable body resolution No. 488 without my approval, for the reason that it appropriates unexpended balances of appropriations to the Board of Health, in the face of the act of Assembly, which says "all unexpended balances of regular appropriations shall become a part of the Sinking Fund, and shall be used for no other purpose whatever."

Yours, respectfully,
WM. C. MCCARTHY,
Mayor.

The veto was received and filed, and an effort to pass the resolution over it failed, there being 20 affirmative and 20 negative votes. The number of affirmative votes necessary was 44.

A NEW METHOD DEVISED.

Mr. HUNTER then offered the following.

Resolved, That the Controller be and he is hereby authorized to issue his certificate on the Mayor for a warrant in favor of the Board of Health for the sum of $4,000, and charge the same, $3,000 to appropriation No. 7, Streets, and $1,000 to appropriation No. 23, Surveys.

The resolution was unanimously passed.

An ordinance granting Alexander McClure & Co. the right to erect an iron clad shed at the corner of Twenty-fifth and Railroad streets. Passed.

An ordinance authorizing the Road Committee to enter into a contract with the Pittsburgh Gas Company for a change of grade on Second avenue, and the repaving of the same. Laid over.

Mr. SHIPTON presented the report of the Gas Lighting Committee, which was received and the samples at various localities by the West Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh and East End Gas companies were passed.

Mr. VIERHELLER called up the ordinance locating the center line of Chestnut street, South Side, from Wood to Carson street. Passed.

Mr. BATES called up the ordinance authorizing the construction of a board walk on KNOX avenue, from Brownsville avenue to the city line. Referred to the Board of Viewers.

Mr. MACCONNELL, from the Ordinance Committee, submitted an ordinance making an appropriation for the payment of expenses incurred in the pursuit of criminals. Placed on first reading.

Also, an ordinance prohibiting persons not in the employ of railway companies from getting on or off locomotives or cars while in motion. Placed on first reading.

CONSOLIDATING COMMITTEES.

Also, an ordinance abolishing the Survey and Road Committees and defining their duties on the Street Committee; abolishing the Ordinance, Retrenchment and Reform and Legislation Committees and constituting the Committee on Laws; abolishing the Committees on Claims and Accounts and appeals from the assessments and constituting the Committee on Appeals and Claims; abolishing the Monongahela and Allegheny Wharf Committees and creating the Committee on Wharves, abolishing the Committees on Railroads and Bridges and constituting the Committee on Roads and Bridges. Read once.

Also, report of Road Committee for November. Received and filed.

Also, an ordinance for the assessment of the cost of the construction of a bridge over Boundary street, on the line of Forbes street. Laid over.

Also, an ordinance authorizing the assessment of the cost of the construction of a bridge over Negley's Run, on the line of Lincoln avenue. Read once.

Also, viewers report on the construction of a bridge on Sylvan avenue extension, over Watson's Hollow. Referred back to the Board.

Also, an ordinance repealing an ordinance for a sewer on Locust alley, from Meyran avenue to Ravine street. Lost for want of a legal majority.

Council finding itself without a quorum adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

W. B. NEGLEY.....President.
GEORGE BOOTH.....Clerk.

There were present in Common Council Messrs. Atcheson, Bell, Boucher, Conway, Dickson, Dauler, Fox, Fritz, Fennerty, Foley, Hogle, Hughes, Kerr, Kirchner, Mears, McClarran, McCafferty, Nantker, Neeb, Nesbit, Rahauser, Rotz, Thompson, Wainwright, and President Negley.

On a call of the wards the following resolutions and petitions were offered:

By Mr. FINNERTY, petition of Lindsay, Murray & Co., for reduction of valuation. Referred.

STREET MATTERS.

Mr. THOMPSON, from the Committee on Streets presented the report of the Street Committee for November.

Also, an ordinance for the paving and curbing of Bluff street. Passed finally.

Also, an ordinance granting Joseph Keeling privilege to use a dummy engine on his coal railway on the South Side. Passed finally.

Also, an ordinance for the construction of a board walk on Manor street from the tunnel under the P., V. & C. R. R. to the P., V. & C. R. R. crossing. Passed finally.

Also, an ordinance for the opening of Woodville avenue extending, from Washington pike to Shalersville. Passed finally.

Also, an ordinance for the opening of Mary street from Twenty-eighth street to Thirty-second street.

Mr. RAHAUSER presented a remonstrance from a majority of the property holders on the street. They claim that the street is now opened as far as it is needed, and that it will be a costly operation to open it, and a continual expense to keep it open. The remonstrance was received and filed, and action on the ordinance indefinitely postponed.

Mr. THOMPSON, by leave, offered a resolution authorizing the City Controller to pay the damages caused by the Butler street extension. Referred to the Finance Committee.

PROVIDING FOR A DEFICIENCY.

Mr. FOX presented the report of the Committee on Police for November. Received and filed.

Also, a resolution providing that $2,300.57 of any unexpended balance to the credit of any committee at the end of the year be appropriated to the Police Committee. Passed.

Mr. FENNERTY presented the report of the Committee on Appeals. Received and filed, and the action of the Committee approved, with the exception of the exoneration of the First Reformed Presbyterian church.

Mr. THOMPSON presented the report of the Finance Committee. Received and filed. Accompanying the report was a petition of property owners on Duquesne Way, asking to be relieved from the payment of one-half the cost of the improvement of that street, which was returned with a negative recommendation.

Mr. THOMPSON offered a resolution for the exoneration as prayed for. A motion to suspend the rules for the consideration of the resolution was lost and it therefore laid over under the rules.

MESSAGE CLERK'S SALARY.

Mr. FOX called up the ordinance for fixing the salary of the message Clerk of Councils at $600 per annum.

Mr. KERR moved to amend by fixing the salary at $450. The motion was carried, and the ordinance laid over for reprinting.

The message from Mayor McCarthy vetoing the resolution for transferring $4,000 to the credit of the Board of Health, was read, received and filed.

Business from S. C. was taken up and concurred in.

On a call of the roll, made on demand of Mr. NEER, it was ascertained that a quorum was not present, and Council adjourned.

THE COURT RECORD.

Proceedings in the Several Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

JUDGE KETCHAM.

B. Tiegel, merchant tailor, No. 53 Smithfield street, filed a voluntary petetion in bankruptcy. Usual order made, referring it to Register Harper.

A. L. Foote, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Petition of John McAndrews, a creditor, presented for the ascertainment and liquidation of an alleged lien, and an order was made referring the same to Register Willard.

George Waidley, bankrupt, Erie county. Assignee's report of the sale of real estate confirmed nisi.

J. C. Reynolds, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Order for examination of bankrupt on five days' notice.

Andrew J. Cowen, bankrupt, Venango county. Order for final examination before Register Rogers on the 2d prox.

Common Pleas, No 1.

JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

W. B. Barton vs. the Pittsburgh, Oakland and East Liberty Passenger Railway Company; previously reported. Still on trial before Judge Collier.

Thomas Campbell vs. James Bryar and Wm. Henry, partners as Bryar & Co. Verdict for plaintiff for $27,329.81.

Thomas Campbell vs. Jacob Lashell. Same verdict as in above case. Final judgments on interlocutory judgments previously rendered.

Same vs. same. Verdict for plaintiff for $8,559 26.

W. J. Reer, Esq., of Somerset county was admitted to practice in this court.

Margaret Braken by her father and next friend vs. Robert Brown, and James Braken vs. the same defendant; an action for personal damages, it being alleged that the defendant, fireman at the water works, threw some hot coals on the little girl, Margaret Braken. On trial.

Common Pleas No. 2.

JUDGES KIRKPATRICK AND WHITE.

John F. Dravo vs. J. L. Dillinger, previously reported. Verdict for plaintiff for $2,388.17. Same plaintiff vs. defendant. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,692.10.

Thos. Herriott vs. George Frazier. Verdict for plaintiff for $212.

Alexander Goff and Mary Goff, his wife, in right of the latter vs. the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company. An action to recover damages for tearing down the house of plaintiffs, by a train running into it. On trial before Judge White.

Evan Evans vs. Jos. F. Smith, owner, and W. F. Casey, contractor. On trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

Criminal Court.

JUDGES STOWE AND COLLIER.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Thos. Breen, indicted for the murder of Peter Hughes, reported elsewhere, was taken up yesterday and will be concluded to-day.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Chas. Burke,	Allen Goodwin,
Henry Laupher,	Joseph Bowman,
John Brown,	Chas. Murdock,
Pat. Shields et al.,	G. S. Emor et al.
John W. Patterson,	Mary Kane,
Margaret L. Kinzer,	Wm. Palmer et al.
Owen McNally,	

Court Brevities.

IN speaking of the bill in equity of the Ames M. E. church against the Building Committee, our reporter was in error in stating that the court said, "That if the contractors proceeded with the work they could not collect the money from the church." The court said simply that a bill was unnecessary.

ON motion of S. A. McClung, Esq., Wm. J. Baer, Esq., of Somerset county, was qualified and admitted yesterday morning to practice in the Common Pleas courts. Mr. Baer is one of the promint lawyers of his section of the State, and the rules regarding admission were suspended in his case by Judges Kirkpatrick and Sterrett.

THE case of Bracken vs. Brown, on trial before Judge Sterrett, is one of more than ordinary interest. It is an action to recover damages for injuries inflicted on a little daughter of the plaintiff by the defendant. Brown, the defendant, was employed at the pumping works as fireman, while plaintiff's daughter, with several other children, went to get coal and wood, and, it is alleged, that Brown threw a shovel full of hot coals on her seriously burning her.

THE VALUE OF TIME.

How the Domestic Telegraph Company Propose to Economize It—To Whom we are Indebted for the Great Convenience.

Since the introduction of the telegraphic messenger system in this city by the Domestic Telegraph Company, in connection with the A. & P. Telegraph Company, to whom the citizens are indebted for many improvements and conveniences connected with the telegraph business, the Western Union Company have introduced a similar system. But as the A. & P. Company were foremost in this, and have always been in all other reforms, they expect the support of our people. The Domestic Company is owned exclusively in this city, and is worked in connection with the A. & P Company by contract, and it is a fair question if Pittsburgers to patronize home industry, they are asked to give the "Domestic Boys in Grey," the preference.

Mr. J. A. Kerbey, the manager of the Domestic Local Company, has had long and faithful years in the employment of the Western Union Company, and is one of the most proficient men in the business. He is now in charge of the A. & P. Company's offices at this place, and it was through his efforts that the messenger system was introduced here. Subscribers to the messenger system should remember these facts, and bestow their patronage accordingly, as they may rely on having a most thorough system, as there are none more competent and capable of thoroughly systematizing the business than he. Give the Domestic a trial.

Facts Worth Remembering.

The public is requested to recollect the following facts when considering which Piano to buy of the different makes now offered:

First—That the Weber Pianos received the highest number of votes for excellence at the Centennial, getting 95 (the next highest only receiving 91) the judge who furnished the figures saying he would swear to their correctness. Other makers who are trying to create a doubt of their reliability are respectfully requested to furnish the number of votes recorded in their favor. Mr. Weber's being published since October 27, over six weeks ago, this would be an interesting table of comparison, but we hardly think it suits, since it might disclose unwelcome truths.

Second—That the Weber Pianos are supplanting other makes in all parts of the country, the increase in Weber's sales being 365 per cent. since 1869. This *fact* is so strong that it has soured the temper of a great many interested parties, vide a number of disagreeable articles lately published.

Third—That no maker received more than one medal and diploma in the competition between the different instruments exhibited, and the attempt to *hoodwink* the public by claiming to have received two medals and two diplomas, is such apparent *clap-trap* that it can only be accounted for as an attempt to bolster up an unmistakable *defeat* in the position assigned the different pianos, by votes of the judges recorded in favor of the Weber. *Intelligence and solidity of Construction, together with excellence of workmanship* are several of the reasons why the Weber received the highest award, and another maker *claiming* that an exhibit of metal plates, hardware, etc., where there was *no competition*, entitles their piano to a position higher than the Weber is too *transparent*, and only shows the desperate position and extremity in which they are placed.

Fourth—The *fact* of some makers, after *stressing* every point to reach the highest position at the Centennial and now trying to decry the value of the awards, will be easily understood, for had their instruments possessed the merits claimed the high position figured in the catalogue the Weber is too *transparent*, and only shows would attempt now on their part to belittle the unmistakable position of Weber; it is always the last resort of the defeated to cry *fraud*.

Fifth—A very large stock of Weber Pianos being contracted for, and being bound to introduce them, I offer such figures and terms that after seeing and hearing them, however strong your preferences may be for other makes, you can't help but take a Weber. Call and see for yourself. CHAS. C. MELLOR,
79 Fifth avenue.

General agent for Weber, Chickering & Sons, etc., Pianos; Mason & Hamlin, Bissinger & Co., and Taylor & Farley Organs.

Holidays—1876.

The buying of holiday gifts has already commenced, and parties in search of these articles should not overlook the closing-out sale by G. S. Carnahan of the stock of watches, jewelry, &c., at 133 Fifth avenue. Jewelry of the best quality is selling dirt cheap at this sale, and those who fail to attend must lose the bargains.

Such a Lot

Of Misses' Cloaks as F. H. Eaton & Co., 25 Fifth avenue, are now showing is seldom seen west of New York. The stock is remarkable not only for its extent, but also for the excellent taste displayed in its selection. The prices are also the lowest.

Buy

My breath is bad; I feel quite blue—
Use SOZODONT.
My teeth decay; what shall I do?
Use SOZODONT.
You're right, my friend, I will, thank you,
Use SOZODONT.

FREEDMEN'S AID SOCIETY

Of the M. E. Church—Annual Reports of Officers—Eloquent Address by Dr. Bidwell, of Buffalo—Remarks by Mrs. Wiggins.

The annual meeting of the Freedmen's Aid Society of the M. E. Church was held in the Smithfield M. E. Church last evening, Bishop J. W. Wiley presiding.

The exercises were opened by singing by the choir, followed by prayer by Rev. H. L. Chapman. Bishop Wiley then introduced Rev. Dr. Rust, Secretary of the Association, who read the annual report for the year, of which the following is an abstract.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The financial statement for the thirteen months ending July 1, 1876, is as follows:

Cash in Treasury, June 1, 1875...$	2 55
Contributed from June 1, 1875, to July 1, 1876.....	57,312 56
Loan.....	889 63
Total receipts.....$	58,204 75
Salary of Corresponding Secretary, office and traveling expenses.....$	4,127 85
Salary, traveling expenses of General Agent, part of the year.....	1,088 18
Aid of young men preparing for the ministery.....	1,600 00
Printing.....	700 00
Postage.....	509 00
Clerk hire.....	650 00
Insurance and interest.....	1,034 12
Furniture for schools and homes.	847 25
Repairs on buildings.....	300 00
Real estate:	
New Hall, Nashville, Tenn.....$3,000 00	
New Orleans..... 2,100 00	
Haven Normal School, Waynesboro, Ga.... 700 00	
Cookman Institute, Jacksonville, Fla.... 500 00	
	6,300 00
Salaries and board of teachers and school expenses.....	40,275 14
Balance in Treasury.....	173 21
Total disbursements.....$	58,204 75
Total indebtedness against the Society.....$	18,000 00

SUMMARY—ANNUAL DISBURSEMENTS.

First year, total disbursements..$	37,139 49
Second year, total disbursements.	50,167 24
Third year, total disbursements.	*93,513 50
Fourth year, total disbursements.	*82,719 49
Fifth year, total disbursements..	51,563 67
Sixth year, total disbursements.	55,134 98
Seventh year, total disbursements	66,995 74
Eighth year, total disbursements	80,562 88
Ninth year, total disbursements.	58,204 75
Total disbursements.....$	582,006 90

*Including appropriations from Freedmen's Bureau.

A RECAPITULATION

of the report, which is too lengthy to publish entire, is as follows:

(1.) By the statement just read it will be seen that we have collected and disbursed fifty-eight thousand two hundred and four dollars and seventy-five cents. (2.) We have supported in the field sixty teachers, whose specific work has been, amid great sacrifice and persecution, to train ministers to preach the gospel and teachers to instruct the young. (3.) We have taught during the year over three thousand pupils, a majority of whom are preparing for teaching. (4.) All our teachers are engaged in Sunday school work, and nearly all the males preach on the Sabbath. (5.) Those trained in our schools are among our best preachers. They participate in conventions, publish reports, make speeches, and take the lead in all enterprises for the elevation of the people. (6.) As rapidly as the students acquire sufficient education, they go out into destitute parts of the country, and engage in the work of instructing others more ignorant than themselves. (7.) It is estimated that forty thousand children have been taught during the year by those instructed in our schools, so successful has this work perpetuate itself. (8.) Our school property in the South is worth more than two hundred thousand dollars, and constitutes a permanent investment for this important work. The new hall at Nashville has been completed at an expense of three thousand dollars, the entire cost of the building being twenty thousand. The property of the Central Tennessee College, furnishing accommodations for three hundred pupils, is worth seventy thousand dollars, and is entirely free from debt. It is a noble monument of our work in the South, and if the Society had done nothing else, this alone would amply compensate for all the labor, expenditure, and sacrifice that have been made. Twenty-one hundred dollars, the balance of debt against the boarding house purchased in New Orleans, has been paid off, and a fine building at Waynesboro, Georgia, and five hundred dollars toward the Cookman Institute at Jacksonville, Florida, have also been paid the past year. (10.) Twenty-seven ministers, among the pious young men in our schools in reference to missionary work in Africa, and several of them have decided to enter the field so soon as their preparation is completed. Aid for poor students preparing for the ministry is greatly needed. Some of our best pupils have been converted in the midst of their poverty. Fifty, or even twenty-five dollars, with what he could earn, would enable a young preacher to continue in school a year. Who will help one of these prepare to preach the unsearchable riches of Christ?

ADDRESSES.

Dr. I. G. Bidwell, of Buffalo, was then introduced by the Chairman, and spoke at great length. He said they did not come together to gild the tombs of the prophets, but to encourage the living, and to help the freedmen. He felt himself constrained to ask if the society appreciated fully its own mission. Has it ever clearly and fully presented the work to the people? Has the church considered its wants prayerfully and in a true Christian spirit? Is its work of sufficient importance to warrant another anniversary? Is it doing enough to warrant the expenditure of further thousands for its maintenance? These questions he proceeded to answer. The organization, he said, is in no sense a political one. He did not overlook its political importance and how great a position the freedmen occupy in the politics of this Union Company, and is one of the most proficient men in the business. He is now in charge of the A. & P. Company's offices at this place, and it was through his efforts that the messenger system was introduced here. Subscribers to the messenger system should remember these facts, and bestow their patronage accordingly, as they may rely on having a most thorough system, as there are none more competent and capable of thoroughly systematizing the business than he. Give the Domestic a trial.

Mrs. Wiggins then spoke upon the work of the Society, and carry it into the homes of the Freedmen through their agency. Mrs. Wiggins after her remarks called upon the audience for a collection in such a manner that her appeal was answered by a very fair collection, notwithstanding the slimness of the congregation. A few remarks were then made by Bishop Wiley, singing and prayer was had, and the meeting adjourned.

Straws show which way the wind blows; and if you find a man uses nothing in his family but R. T. Barrett's flour you have a pretty good test of his character for fastidious taste and excellence. There's nothing in the line of saponaceous compounds to compare with it, and some read it exclude everything else for the future. R. T. Barrett has a sure hold on those who will give it a trial.

Storm

Cloaks of Black, Blue, Brown and Grey Cloth, of different sizes and qualities, are to be found in the greatest variety at the popular Trimming store of F. H. Eaton & Co., 25 Fifth avenue.

BREVITIES.

....Four dollar oil has been reached and the producers are happy.

....A meeting of Allegheny Councils will be held on Thursday evening.

.....The salary question will be brought up this evening before the Allegheny Finance Committee.

....A half dozen firemen are off duty with frozen fingers and toes, as the result of the recent fires.

....William Owens was killed a few days ago in a shaft of the Penn Gas Coal Company in Westmoreland county.

....The residence of a Mr. McDonald, in Minersville, was considerably damaged by fire about four o'clock yesterday morning.

....Wm. Burkheimer, for an alleged outrage on a little five year old child of Minnie Brown, was committed for trial yesterday.

....Charlie Walters, one of Clarion county's eleven year old prodigies, went hunting on Thanksgiving day and killed a two pronged deer.

....The funeral of the intelligent compositor of the *Chronicle* hasn't taken place yet. He last evening elected David Aiken, Jr., *Treasurer* of Select Council.

....A Welsh Baptist minister of Monongahela City is said to have decamped, leaving behind him a name tainted with forgery and a wife and two small children.

....The *Leader* "All Sorts" man told the truth last evening for once in his life. He says: "This person [the *Leader* man understood] was certainly born to drive a street car."

....A horse attached to a buggy was found in front of the residence of Mr. King, corner of Centre avenue and Neville street, Sunday night, for which an owner is wanted.

....An enthusiastic Republican yesterday slaughtered thirty-five roosters and hung their dead bodies, heads down, on Kennewegg's Republican pole on Chestnut street, Allegheny.

....A company of firemen is still on duty at the ruins of Flaccus' tannery. Immense heaps of hides and tanbark are still smouldering and smoking away, occasionally bursting out in jets of flame.

....The work of erecting a temporary building by the owners of the LaBelle Steel Works, in Allegheny, will be commenced next week, and then it is their intention to prepare plans for an iron structure.

....The firemen are under obligations to Captain C. A. Bravo, James McFike, Mr. Arford, W. L. Eichenlaub, Wm. Benedict, and others, for hot coffee and other attentions during the fire in Lawrenceville on Saturday.

....Nine well known citizens of Emporium have been arrested and held to bail for stealing wheat from a car that had been left standing over night on the railroad siding at that place. The cereal was found stored away in their dwellings.

....John Brown warmed up with too much tanglefoot Sunday morning, and laid down on Penn avenue, near Forty-second street, to cool off. He was found an hour or two later nearly frozen stiff. Prompt measures of relief started his blood in circulation again.

....About nine o'clock yesterday morning a horse attached to a sleigh, which was occupied by a young man named Bellstein, and two boys, ran off on Spring Garden avenue, Allegheny. After going a short distance the boys were thrown out and one of them quite seriously injured.

....At Clarion on Saturday Akin, the man who recently murdered Goodwin at Elenburg, and had been convicted of voluntary manslaughter, was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of two years and six months in the Penitentiary and pay a fine of $800. He was brought to Allegheny on Sunday.

....City Engineer Dempster has resalled the report on the Watson's Hollow bridge, on the line of Sylvan avenue, and will present an entirely new report in the matter. A mistake was made in measuring the masonry of the piers, by a man in whom the engineer placed all confidence for honesty and accuracy.

....At the meeting of the Alliance yesterday, Mr. Arthur Kirk offered a resolution, which was adopted, protesting against the erection of more prisons in this State, because most convicts become such through whisky, and the liquor dealers have no right to ask the State to build storehouses for their products!

....During the progress of a trial at Scranton a few since Charles Mulherrin, who was arrested on a charge of being implicated in one of the Mollie Maguire murders, and who turned State's evidence, testified that the order of Mollie Maguires and the Ancient Order of Hibernians are one and the same thing.

....There were twenty-two deaths in Allegheny City last week, as follows: Accident, 2; apoplexy, 1; consumption, 4; convulsions, 2; membranesous croup, 1; cyanosis, 1; diptitheritis, 1; scarlet fever, 2; congestion of lungs, 1; marasmus, 1; meningitis, 1; old age, 1; smallpox, 3; spinal disease, 1. Male, 11; female, 10. Total, 22.

....Daniel Branningan, driver and conductor of car No. 16 of the Ormsby line, was on duty all day Saturday, and had his feet so badly frozen that it will be necessary to amputate one to save his life. He did not discover his misfortune until he went to retire for the evening, and he then discovered that the flesh on his feet was frozen black. He has been removed to the Homeopathic Hospital.

....The Coroner held an inquest yesterday morning on the body of R. S. O'Hara, the man killed at Temperanceville Sunday evening, an account of which appeared in the GAZETTE of yesterday. O'Hara was rear brakeman on a freight train, and it is thought he fell from the car and was run over by the accommodation train which passed over the track shortly after the freight. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

....On Saturday the towboat Ohio was grounded at the foot of Gallipolis island, but the West Virginia assisted her off. The latter boat was soon after hit by a heavy cake of ice, knocking a hole in her hull at the water line. She ran on the Virginia shore, where she now lies with water over her guards. The Brilliant was blown ashore at Eight Mile island on Friday night and sunk one barge. The Ohio is in an ice-harbor at the mouth of the Kanawha.

....The Washington *Reporter* of Saturday published what purported to be the confession of one Harry Tyink that he was one of a party of three men who assaulted George H. Smith near Steubenville on the night of November 6th and robbed him of $1,000 and a lot of watches. Tyink is said to be dead now. The confession was sent to the *Reporter* by a person who signed himself E. Z. Blakesley, but owing to the fact that the post-mark was blurred it was out of the question to determine where the letter was from.

....John May made an information before Alderman O'Donnell yesterday, charging John Covana with aggravated assault and battery. Covana, as appears in the information, some time since married Mr. May's daughter, and has been treating her wretchedly ever since. On last Saturday Covana beat his wife, kicked her in the abdomen and left her in such condition that she was unable to rise from her bed. He was arrested and committed for a hearing.

....Mr. Jacob Suffell, whose buildings and grocery on Mt. Washington were destroyed by fire Sunday night, had allowed an insurance policy on his stock of groceries to expire a week or two ago. His buildings were insured for $3,800,—$1,700 in Glenn Falls Company, of New York, and the rest in Western companies. It is claimed by the Mt. Washington people that the fire could have been easily brought under control in its incipiency if there had been a hose carriage on the Mount. There was considerable delay in getting the hose up, as it had to be carried up on the inclined plane, and the conductor instead of doing all he could to help the firemen, allowed curious people to fill the cars for several trips.

....San Jose Brenizer, of Akron, Ohio, who robbed the express office at that place of $16,000 recently, and who was tried and acquitted of the offense, but who subsequently confessed the crime, under the influence of the ministrations of Moody, was sentenced a day or two ago at Akron to three years imprisonment at hard labor in the State prison. An intimation for perjury in falsely swearing to his innocence was prepared against him and he pleaded guilty. He told the court that he was thoroughly penitent, but he desired to suffer for his offense. The sentence imposed was the minimum penalty of the law. Such cases as those are exceedingly rare in the annals of crime.

....A suit for breach of promise of marriage was concluded on Saturday in the Westmoreland County Court, at Greensburg. The plaintiff was Miss Mary C. Knappberger, daughter of a farmer living near Grapeville, on the Pennsylvania railroad, and the defendant A. L. Magill, a gentleman of

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, December 12, 1876.

The developments at the banks yesterday were better that might have been expected in view of the condition of the streets from the snow of the previous night. The transactions at the banks are more active, but in less amounts than is usually the case. The present month is likely to be a hard one financially, and the banks, while possessed of ample funds, are necessarily conservative in their operations. The demand for discounts, particularly for accommodation, is quite considerable, and likely to grow in volume as the month advances, in view of January settlements.

THE TEMPTATION OF BANKING.

There is no class of business men to whom hard times bring greater temptations, in certain directions, than to bank officers—we mean the temptation to allow their banks to become the creditors of persons whose solvency is doubtful. The dealer in merchandise of any description naturally shuns a temptation of this kind. He prefers his goods to a doubtful account, for he is certain he can realize quite the former, and knows how poor property the latter is. But the bank officer deals in perishable commodity. If his money lies in the vaults, unused, there is a practical shrinkage equal to the current rate of interest. If he can save this shrinkage, unless he is very conservative, he will do it, even at some risk.

How to remedy this state of affairs is a serious question. The bank officials feel bound, if possible, to pay dividends. Their vaults have been crowded with money for the past year, with too little first class paper offering to absorb their funds. The ruling rate of interest, too, on this class of loans has been very low—averaging from four to five per cent. Paper is offered for discount which is of somewhat doubtful value, but which it is thought will probably be paid, and the holder is willing to pay eight or ten per cent. The difference between ruling rates and this per centage is a sort of insurance of the risk, and there is a strong temptation to take it. To refuse is to be compelled to pass dividends—a not very pleasant thing to do.

PAYING OUR DEBT.

In the reduction of the national debt the immense fiscal resources of the United States have been wonderfully and successfully employed since the close of the rebellion, and this without undue pressure upon any class. Besides diminishing the debt, there has been a concurrent reduction of taxes to the amount of nearly $800,000,000 in the last seven years. In the same time debt itself has been reduced $435,000,000. The annual interest thereon has been reduced from over $130,000,000 in 1869 to little over $100,000,000 in 1876. When the rebellion broke out early in 1861 the public debt of the United States was almost nominal. In August, 1865, when its highest point was reached, it amounted to $2,756,000,000. By annual payments into a Sinking Fund, which was applicable for the great purpose of liquidation, the debt was reduced, on the 30th of June, 1876, to 2,099 millions—the amount of reduction reaching 657 million dollars in the last fourteen years, which is one-third more than was required by law. Our national indebtedness accrued, altogether, during the four dark and destructive years of civil war. Vast as the amount was, it will all be paid off, probably, before the close of the present century, if the fiscal administration of our country be continued in a reasonable manner through the future as during the past.

A QUESTION OF CREDIT.

The decrease of $47,000,000 in the amount of our circulating mediums has not been felt in legitimate business circles. There are millions now lying idle in the banks, which bank officials would gladly loan at from five to six per cent. on reasonably good security, who can't borrow, in the present condition of affairs, will probably find that it isn't on account of a lack of currency, but because of his lack of credit—a trouble which the inflation of the currency wouldn't remedy. With such facts as these it is not surprising that the inflationists have been remarkably quiet recently.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	107¼	5-20's 1865-coupons	116
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	115¾	10-40's	111½
" 1865	121	6's, currency	121
" 1865 new	111¾	New 5 per cents	110¾
5-20's 1867	114¾	10-40's coupons	111¾

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Central	131¾	Ohio & Mississippi	35
Erie	17½	Union Pacific	88½
L. S.	66	Toledo & Wabash	39
C. C. & I. C.	94	Wabash	18¾
St. Paul	19¾	Adams Express	104
Do. Pref	51	American Express	94
Michigan Southern	93	U. S. Express	57
Do. Central	42¾	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	87
Northwestern com	34½	Quicksilver	39½
Do. Pref	69¾	Hannibal & St. Jo.	12½
Rock Island	98¾	Panama	135
Cleve. & Pitts	89	Pacific Mail	30¾
Fort Wayne	141	Iron Mountain	19¾
Western Union Tel.	72	N. J. Central	94¾
Delaware, L. & W.	71¼		

Robinson Bros furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R.	(A) 48	Cin. Trans (B)	39½
Reading	(A) 48¾	Empire do. (A)	29
U. Cos. of N. J.	(B) 138¾	A. V. R. L. 7,30	(B) 104
Oil Creek	(B) 88	P. C. & St. L. 7's	(B 82½
Lehigh Valley	(A) 67½	N. Jersey Midland	(B) —

NEW YORK, December 11, 1876.

Money 2@7; closed at 3; prime mercantile paper 5@7. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $180,000. The customs receipts were $184,000. The clearings were $26,000,000. Sterling was quiet at 482@484. The steamship Weser, from Southampton, brings nearly a million dollars in specie. Gold opened at 107¼, declined to 107, and closed at 107¼. The carrying rates were 3 to 6. Loans were also made flat. Governments closed steady. Railroad bonds were irregular. Wabash and Ohios were lower. Northwestern and St. Paul issues are firm, with good demand. State securities are quiet. Stocks during the morning were weak and lower, with a decline of 1¼ in New Jersey Central, 1¼ in Northwest preferred, 1¼ in St. Paul preferred and Wabash, 1 in Rock Island, ¼ in Lackawanna, and 1¼ in New York Central and Lake Shore. After noon there was a recovery of 1@1¼, the latter New Jersey Central. The *Evening Post* says: The attack on Northwest, stocks, and Rock Island is entirely speculative, the financial condition and business of each of these companies fairly entitling them to be held in higher estimation by investors.

The stock market in the early part of the last hour declined ¼@1, and the lowest prices of the day were reached. A rumor was a forged dispatch saying that the New Jersey Central and Reading had gone to protest, was current early in the day. The reports regarding the settlement of the trunk line differences were encouraging this afternoon. In late dealings the prices of stocks recovered ¼@1, the latter New Jersey Central. At Philadelphia Reading declined to 18¾, and closed at 19. The transactions were 169,000 shares, of which 46,000 were Pacific Mail, 5,800 Western Union, 3,000 Northwestern, 6,600 Rock Island, 9,300 St. Pauls, 12,000 Erie, 34,000 Lake Shore, 2,000 Ohios, 3,300 Toledo & Wabash, 6,500 Michigan Central, 7,800 Lackawanna, and 8,500 New Jersey Central.

Governments.—United States Coupons 1881, 115 1-2; 5-20s '65, 108 3-8; 5-20s '65, new, 108 1-4; 5-20s '67, 114 1-2; do. '68, 116; new 5s, 110½; new 4½s, 106; 10-40s, 111½; do. coupons, 111½; currency 6s, 121.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old, 42½; do. new, 42½; Virginia new, 29; do. old, 29; Missouri 6s, 106½.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 72; Quicksilver, 13½; Mo. preferred, 17½; Pacific Mail, 28½; Mariposa, 4; do. preferred, 4; Adams Express, 104; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 89; American Express, 58; United States Express, 50½; New York Central, 103½; Erie, 7½; do. preferred, 15; Harlem, 137; do. preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 42½; Panama, 125; Union Pacific, 58½; Lake Shore, 56½; Illinois Central, 65½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 89; Northwestern common, 34½; do. preferred, 68½; C. C. C. & I., 26; New Jersey Central, 94½; Rock Island, 98½; St. Paul, 19; do. preferred, 51½; Toledo & Wabash, 4½; do. preferred, 44; Fort Wayne, 101½; Terre Haute, 102½; do. preferred, 115; Ohio & Mississippi, 5½; Chicago & Alton, 98; do. preferred, 108; Delaware & Lackawanna, 71½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 14½; Missouri Pacific, 3½; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 2; Indiana Central, 2½; Burlington & Quincy, 124½; Hannibal & St. Joe, 13½; Central Pacific, 106½; Union Pacific, 105½; Union Pacific land grants, 99½; Union Pacific Sinking Funds, 90½.

LONDON, December 11.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £190,000. Consols, 93 15-16; 5-20s of '65, 104½; do. '67, 110½; new 5s, 109½; 10-40s, 107 3-4; New York Central, 98; Erie, 8½; do. preferred, 16.

PARIS, December 11.—Rentes, 104f 60c.

FRANKFORT, December 11.—U. S. new 5s, 101½.

BERLIN, December 11.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase of 7,212,000 marks.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, December 11, 1876.

The leading markets have been devoid of anything particularly important the past week; business continues very dull, while as regards values their have been no changes of any consequence. Flour is firmer in sympathy with Wheat, and the indications are favorable to an advance. The Hog products continue quiet and prices easy. Groceries very dull with no particular change in values. There is a steady demand for Butter, Eggs and Cheese, with an advance of half a cent on the latter. Pig Iron continues dull, as are also the products. Petroleum active and decidedly higher, with refiners all busy and making money. Wool firm and in demand, with no stock in this part of the country.

ALE—There is no change to note in prices and trade is generally reported dull, like everything else, affected by the hard times. X ₰ ₩ bbl to the city and ₰ to country; XX ₰10; India ₰11. half bbls in proportion.

ASHES—Very dull—following are the current rates: Common Soda, 4½; 2¾@3; refined do, 3¾. Nitrate Soda, 4. Pearl, 6¼@7. Potash, 5¾@6. Arsenic, 5½@5¾. Manganese, 6@6½. Fluor Spar, 2@2½. Black Lead, 45.

APPLE-BUTTER—Is in fair supply and dull, although prices remain as last quoted; 40c per gallon in kegs and 45c in smaller packages.

APPLES—The arrivals have been light during the past week in consequence of the bad weather rendering it hazardous to make shipments, but the supply is fully up to the demand, hence there has been no improvement in prices; we continue to quote at ₰1@1 50 per bbl, for fair to choice fruit.

BEANS—In better supply, the arrivals recently having been rather larger, but with an increasing demand, the market is steady and prices fully maintained; prime new crop navies are quoted at ₰1.75 per bushel, the latter rate for small lots in a small way. Poor stock hard to sell at any price.

BROOM CORN—Demand fair for small lots only; no car lots moving unless at a sacrifice. No. 1 hurl, 6a6½c; No. 2 hurl, 5¾a6; choice green brush that will work up, 5@5½, choice corn or stalk braid, 5@5½c; choice covers and insides, 5a5½; inferior, 3a4¾; crooked, 2¾a3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3¾a4 cents.

BUTTER—Dealers generally report a very fair demand for good stock, but that it is difficult to dispose of the common grades as they are not wanted. Moreover, the eastern markets (like our own) are overstocked with low grade Butter, hence there is no outlet for it. Choice Creamery is in good demand, prices, even for the best grades, are no higher. Prime to choice rolls, 24a25c; fair to good, 20a22; solid packed, 12a15; inferior, 8a10c.

BROOMS—There is a continued fair trade, although orders are not coming forward as freely as they did last month. We continue to quote Union factory as follows:

No 5 extra Parlor do.	4	do.	28 4 50
No 4 do.	do.	3	do. 26 4 25
No 3 do.	do.	2	do. 24 4 00
No 5 carpet	do.	4	do. 26 3 50
No 4 carpet	do.	3	do. 26 3 25
No 3 carpet	do.	3	do. 24 3 25
No 6 Hurl Palated Brace	4	do.	26 2 75
No 5 Hurl Velvet	3	do.	24 2 75
No 4 Hurl	do.	3	do. 22 2 50
No 3 Hurl	Brace	3	do. 20 2 50
No 2 Hurl—plain handle	...2		do. 18 1 75
No 1 Hurl	do.	2	do. 16 1 50

Patent Screw Ferrule (plain handles, velvet finish) ..... 4 strings, weigh 2@4 75
Railroad, Steamboat, Mill and Stable (Hardwood) plain 3.3 do. 2 25
Whisks (6, 8 and 10 and 12 inch) Velvet ..1 50a1 75
Do. do. do. Plain..... 1 25a1 50
Do. Barber (12 and 14 inch) Plain..... 1 50a2 25
Toy (Fancy Handles, 10 and 12 inch) vel. 1 50a1 75
Do. do. do. plain. 1 25a1 50

Manufacturers of Velvet and Plain Brooms 2 25

BRUSHES—White Scrubbing, ₰10a11 ₰ gross. Gray, ₰11a20; White Bristle, ₰22a36; Shoe, ₰12a30; Horse (wood backs) ₰22a66; Horse (leather backs) 45a135; Extra white-wash, ₰54a75; Common do, ₰24a60.

BELTING—The market for this article remains steady, and the demand is now confined chiefly to that made from good bark tanned Leather, most tanners having found the several patent and chemical tannages of leather for belting purposes, at the lower prices at which such are sold, are dearer in the end. We quote:

Inch.	Per Foot	Inch.	Per Foot
1	₰ 08	5	₰ 34
1¾	12	5½	37
2	13	6	40
2½	24	7	47
3	26	8	54
3½	30	9	1 01
4	42	10	1 14
4½	48	14	1 82

Discount 25 to 45 per cent, as to quality and quantity and chemical tannages.

BESWAX—In steady demand at 30c in lots and 35c ₰ lb in a jobbing way.

CEMENT, &c., &c.—There is a fair business within the range of the following quotations: Cement—Rosendale, ₰2.50a2.75; New Lisbon, ₰1.80a2.05; Portland, ₰4a7 ₰ bbl; Youghiogheny, ₰1.75a2; Louisville, ₰1.90a3.10. Calcined Plaster, ₰2.25a2.50. Fresh Ground Plaster, ₰2.25a2.50. Lime, ₰1.35a1.50. White Sand, ₰1.40a1.50 ₰ bbl.

COOPERAGE—There is an increased demand for Oil Barrel cooperage, and prices are rather better. Jointed staves, ₰30; good bucked and ended, ₰28; long bucked West Virginia, ₰22a23; rough do, ₰10. Circled Heading, 26a28 per sett; sawed square do, ₰40 per m for dry and ₰35a37 for green. Oil Barrels complete, $1.25; dry stave, $1.15; green, $1.05.

CHEESE—There is a steady demand, and, as will be seen, we have advanced our quotations ½c per ₰ since our last general report. Prime Ohio Factory is now quoted at 14a14¾c to the wholesale trade, and is additional in a jobbing way.

CORDAGE AND ROPE—There is only a moderate demand, and prices, which will be found annexed, have undergone no recent change:

MANILLA ROPE.

¼ inch diameter and upwards	15¼	cts. per lb	
⅜	15¾	"	
½ and 5-16 in. diameter	16¼	"	
Tarred rope and lath yarn	14¾	"	
Hay, stave and leather twine	15¾	"	

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.

Hawser laid	12¾	cts. per lb	
" " Bolt Rope Yarns	16¾	"	
Sand Pump Rope	16¾	"	

SISAL ROPE.

¼ inch diameter and upward	11¾	cts. per lb	
⅜	12¼	"	
½ and 5-16 in. diameter	12¾	"	
Hay, spoke and leather twine	11¾	"	
Lath Yarn	11¾	"	

COAL & COKE—There is a fair retail trade, and prices may be quoted at 5a6c per bushel delivered. Coke is still quotable at ₰2, 25a2, 50 per ton delivered free on cars in Pittsburgh.

CRANBERRIES—Selling at ₰5a10 per bbl, as to quality and condition.

CIDER—Very dull, and while the receipts recently have been small, the supply is still in excess of the demand; quotable at ₰2, 50a3, 50 ₰ bbl; barrels included.

DRIED FRUITS—There is little or no call for dried fruit of any kind, either foreign or domestic, and prices are little better than nominal. The export demand for Apples has slacked off, and we now quote at 4 to 5c.

DRESSED HOGS—8¾a7c.

DRIED PEAS—The new crop of Canada green in good demand at ₰1 80 ₰ bu in round lots, and ₰1 75 in a jobbing way.

EGGS—The market continues fairly active, but prices remain unchanged; fresh stock, 27a28c; pickled, 20a23c. The supply of the former is light, as it always is at this season of the year, but there is an ample stock of the latter, and after the holidays there will not be much call for either.

FEATHERS—In slow demand at 55a60.

FISH—Following are the current rates in a jobbing way:

	₰ bbl.	half bbl.
Split Labrador Herring	7 50	₰ 50 per bbl.
Round Herring	6 50	
White Fish	5 25	
Lake Trout	4 50	
Lake Pickerel	3 00	
Lake Herring	4 strings, weigh 2@4	75
Large Georges Codfish	6¾c	₰ lb
Boneless Codfish	7	"
Medium do	5¾	₰ lb
No 1 Herring	3 50	₰ bbl
Scaled do	50c	"
Ex No 1 Mess Mackerel	$27 00	
No 1 Trout	20 00	
No 1 Shore	18 00	
Ex. 1 Bay	18 00	
No 1 Bay	16 00	
Ex No 2 Large	12 50	
No 2 Medium	11 00	
No 3 Large	10 00	
No 3 Medium	8 50	

FLOUR—While business in this staple continues light, and the demand is confined chiefly to supplying immediate wants, the market is firmer in sympathy with Wheat, and unless there is a reaction in the former, an advance on the former is almost certain. Winter Wheat has advanced 10 to 15c per bu within the past few days, owing largely to the bad condition of the roads; millers as might be expected, are unable to stand the enhanced cost of the raw article without putting up the price of the product. The export trade is still restricted somewhat by the scarcity of ocean tonnage and consequent enhanced cost of ocean freights, but there is considerable going forward nevertheless. We continue to quote (in a jobbing way) at ₰4, 25a5, 75 for good standard brands of either winter or spring. Patents and fancy white wheat brands, ₰6a9. Rye Flour, ₰4, 50a5. Buck-wheat Flour, 3¾a4c per lb.

GROCERIES—There is no improvement to report in this department of trade, nor is it likely that there will be until next month. Moreover, the leading articles present no important features, and there has been little or no change in prices during the week under review. The general position of the Sugar market continues favorable to sellers, but business is dull. The demand for Coffee, like everything else in the grocery line, is very meagre.

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	11¢	Standard A	10¾ a
Crushed	10¾a	Standard B	10¼
Granulated	10¾ a	Standard Ex C	10⅛
Powdered	11 a	Ref. Yellow	10¼@10¾

COFFEES.

	Green.		Roasted.
Choice	24	Best	26¾
Prime	23¾	Second Grade	23¾
Fair	22	Third Grade	23¼
Java	32	Java	36
		Loose half a cent less.	

SYRUPS.

Choice	50	Fair	50
Prime	55	Dark	40

MOLASSES.

Choice new crop N. O.	40a45c
Prime new crop N. O	35a40c
Fair new crop N. O	30c

TEAS.

Young Hyson	35@ 55	Japan	40a8
Gunpowder	45@ 90	Oolong	35a8
Imperial	40a 75	Souchong	35a7

FOREIGN FRUITS.

Layer Raisins	2 40	Currants	7¾
Valencia Raisins	10¾	Prunes new	9
Loose Muscatels (₰ box)			2 60

SUNDRIES.

Bi Carb Soda, in kegs	5		
Bi Carb Soda, boxes	7		
Sal Soda	3		
Silver gloss starch	3½		
Gilbert's Glass Starch	3¾		
Corn Starch	8¾		
Shot—per sack	10@10¾		
Mince meat	2 50		
Concentrated Lye—case	5 50		
Pearl Barley	5		
Oat Meal	3¾@5		
Hominy, per bbl	4 00		

GRAIN—The receipts of Wheat continue very meagre, and with a good demand prices are strong and higher; we now quote fair to prime Penna. and Ohio red, ₰1.32a1.35; do. amber, ₰1.37a1.38. At current rates Wheat is higher relatively than Flour; winter wheat millers cannot advance prices and compete with spring wheat flours, but as spring wheat is also tending upward, the product will have to sympathize. Moreover, as soon as the country roads get in better condition winter wheat will come in more freely, as there is no scarcity in first hands, and, if so, lower prices will doubtless fo low, and this being the case the winter wheat miller will have the advantage of the spring wheat miller. At present neither of them have much, if any, margin for profit. The supply of Oats has been reduced somewhat recently, and the market is firmer, but as yet the supply is equal to the demand and prices remain unchanged; mixed, 37a38; white, 39a40. New Ear Corn is higher in consequence mainly of the scarcity of old, and the former has risen the place of the latter; we now quote at 50a52 cents in store and delivered for new shelled, ₰53; old do, 55a57. There is a fair demand for Rye, but no improvement in prices, quotable at 72a73. Barley continues very dull; most of the brewers are pretty well stocked, and as a rule they are not disposed to buy just for the present, notwithstanding prices are lower now than when they bought.

GAME—Is quoted as follows: Venison—Saddles, 15a16c ₰ lb; do. Hams, 16a18c; Whole Deer, 10a12c; Quail, ₰1 50a1 75 per dozen; Pheasants, ₰3 50a4 00 per doz; Prairie Chickens, ₰4a4, 50; Rabbits, ₰1a 1, 50; Squirrels, 75a$1.

HAY—The market continues quiet, although it is firmer in consequence of light arrivals and offerings. Loose quotable at ₰12a17 per ton from country wagons; baled, on wharf and track, ₰12 a15, as to quality and condition.

HEMP—Wanted—none offering outside of manufacturers.

HIDES—There is an improved demand for Hides, and the market is firm at quotations. We quote: Green Salted Cows, ₰ lb..... 6¼
Green Salted Steers, Light 7¾a 7¾
Green Salted Steers, Heavy 8¾a 9¾
Green Salted Calf 10 a12
Green Butcher Cows 5¾
Green Butcher Steers, light 6
Green Butcher Steers, heavy 7
Green Butcher Calf 9a 10

LEATHER—The market in general remains as last reported. In rough Leather there has been an improved demand, but prices remain unchanged. Red Sole Leather has steadily advanced, east as well as here the last two weeks, and the indications are that present Pittsburgh prices for Hemlock Sole, to correspond with other places, will have to be placed higher than now quoted. Harness is in fair demand. Calf skins are in moderate request, but to sell round lots or at wholesale, prices would have to be put low. Kip, if light weights, are improving, but heavy are still dull and low. Upper leather is in good demand, low figures and must be of good quality. We quote:

Oak Sole, country	30@ 34
Oak Sole, city	33@ 39
Red Sole, B.A. heavy and mid	26@ 30
Red Sole, Oronoco and California	24@ 28
Red Sole, good dgd	23@ 26
Oak, Rough	23@ 27
Harness, city oak	33@ 37
Harness, country	29@ 32
Harness, No. 2 and common	26@ 29
Pair Skirting	0.37@ 0.40
Fair Bridle and Line Leather ₰ doz	48.00@62.00
Belt Leather	0.39@ 0.42
Finished Calf	0.70@ 0.80
Finished Upper, ₰ foot	0.16@ 0.21
Finished Kips	0.90@ 0.90

LUMBER—Following are the current rates from yard:

First Clear	$45 00
Second Clear	40 00
Select Common	32 00
Coarse Common	25 00
Sheathing	16 00
Flooring, Joist and Scantling	17 00
Flooring, No 1 per M	27 00
" No 2	25 00
" No 3	22 00
Moulded Weatherboarding	27 00
Shelving	28 00
Shingles	3 00
Lath	3 00

MILL FEED—Bran quoted at ₰12a13; Seconds, Shorts and Shipstuffs, ₰14a16, Middlings, ₰20a22, as to quality.

OILS—Lard remains steady, with a good demand. We quote Procter & Gamble's Oils as follows: Double extra Winter, ₰2a86; W. Alexander extra do, ₰2a85; No. 1, Tradesman, ₰2a84. The new make of Miners' oil is lower. P. & G.'s white Winter Miners, 59; yellow do, 54. Carbon, 17a28c.

ONIONS—In fair demand, but quiet and unchanged; ₰2a2, 50 ₰ bbl.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 10a12c ₰ lb; do. Turkeys, 12a13; do Ducks, 11a12; do Geese, 8a9. Live Chickens, 40a50c ₰ pair; do. Turkeys 75ca$1 each.

PAPER—We note an advance in number 1 Manilla and quote at 10a10½c; number 2 Manilla, 7a8c; Hardware, 3½; Sugar, 3¼a3½c; Print, 8a8½c ₰ lb, Rag wrapping (per bundle) Crown, 35c; double Crown, 70 for 16 sheet count. Straw Crown, 90c; medium, 45c; D Crown, 60c per bundle 24 sheet count. Tea paper, 75c ₰ ream, full count.

POTATOES—In consequence of the suspension of river navigation, the receipts during the past week have been comparatively light, and prices have been advanced 10a15c per bushel; we now quote at ₰1, 25a1, 75 ₰ bu in a jobbing way from store, the outside figure for choice Peach Blows. It is but proper to state, however, that the advance has curtailed the demand considerably.

PROVISIONS—The demand for the Hog products continues tight, and, as compared with this day week, prices for some articles are lower. The future of the market depends on the Hog receipts. If Hogs should decline, the products will sympathize, and *vice versa*. Following are the current rates:

Hams—Ex S C ₰ lb	13¾	Lard, prime leaf, tes	10¾
Shoulders Ex S. C	9	Do. ..Hf bbls	11¼
B'fast Bacon S. C	13	Do. ..bbls	11¾
Dried beef Ex S. C	14¾	Lard, Ref for sum-	
Beef Tongues S. C. per doz	75¢	mer use—In tres	11
Bacon Shoulders	7¾	Do. ....¾ bbls	11¾
Short Rib Sides	9¾	Do. ....bbls	12
Bacon Sides	10¾	Do. ₰ 3 lb caddies	13¾
Wess Pork ₰ bbl	$18, 00	Do. ₰ 5 lb do	13¾
Short Cut do	18 00	Do. ₰ 2 lb pails	13¾
Ham Sausage	9	Do. ₰ 5 lb do	13¾
		Do. ₰ 10 lb do	—

RAGS—Steady at 2¾c ₰ lb for good country mixed.

SUMAC—2¾c.

SEEDS—There is little or no movement in this market, and in the absence of sales we omit quotations.

TALLOW—Is easier; city quoted at 5¾c per lb; country, 7¾c.

WINDOW GLASS—There is only a moderate business; no change to note in prices. Discounts off western list, 40 and 10 per cent, by the car load, and 40 for smaller quantities. Following is the full card:

SINGLE STRENGTH.

Size.	1st qual	2d do.	3d do.	4th do
6 by 6 to 8 by 10	$ 4 75	$ 4 50	$ 4 25	$ 4
6 by 11 to 10 by 12	5 00	4 50	4 00	3 7
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	5 25	4 75	4 25	3 7
8 by 16 to 12 by 17	5 25	4 75	4 25	4 0
12 by 18 to 14 by 20	6 00	5 50	4 75	4 0
15 by 20 to 16 by 24	6 75	6 00	5 50	4 5
18 by 22 to 20 by 30	7 75	6 75	6 50	4 5
15 by 26 to 24 by 30	8 50	7 25	6 25	6 4 t
26 by 28 to 24 by 36	9 25	8 00	7 00	quality
25 by 36 to 26 by 44	15 25	12 50	11 50	above 26x
28 by 46 to 30 by 50	16 25	13 00	12 50	20 cut.
30 by 52 to 30 by 60	17 00	14 00	13 00	
30 by 56 to 34 by 56	17 00	16 00	14 00	
34 by 58 to 34 by 60	20 00	17 50	16 00	
34 by 62 to 40 by 66	22 00	20 00	17 50	
40 by 60 to 40 by 64	29 50	27 50	25 00	
40 by 65 to 40 by 70	37 00	35 00	32 50	

WOODEN WARE—There is a steady demand, without any reaction in prices. "Corry Ware" is quoted at the following prices:

No. 1 Tubs ₰ dozen	$ 8 50
No. 2 do	7 50
No. 3 do	6 50
2 Hoop Pails ₰ doz	1 85
3 Hoop Pails ₰ doz	2 10
Three Pails	2 35
Ash Butter Tubs 56 lbs	6 00
Do Do 25 lbs	4 00
Cinches Pinned ₰ 100 feet	75
Broom Handles plain per m	17 00
" painted "	25 00

WHITE LEAD, ETC.—Is reported quiet and prices unchanged. Following are the quotations for the wholesale trade:

White lead, pure in lots of 2,000 ₰s in oil	10
Do, pure in lots of 500 ₰s in oil	10¼
Do. fancy brands	8 @9
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	9
Orange Mineral	12 @13
Pure red lead	10 @11
Painters red lead	10 @11
Litharge	9¾@10
Selected zinc, ground in oil	13
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 @16
Silex paint, ground in oil	8 @11
Putty	3 @4
Spirits turpentine, ₰ gall, in bbl. lots	40 @42

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, December 11, 1876.

We have to report a very strong and somewhat excited market for Refined, and prices, as compared with Saturday, have gone still higher, with an upward tendency. Immediate delivery was quoted this P. M. at 81c in New York and 30¼c in Philadelphia, and the price to home trade buyers has been advanced 3¼c, and we now quote at 27c per gallon. Crude also continues firm and prices are higher. United certificates quoted this P. M. at ₰4, 12½, and immediate shipment at ₰4, 07 ₰4, 10.

Antwerp was quoted at 8f francs this afternoon, the highest point that market has touched for several years. There is no longer any doubt in regard to tight stocks in the leading foreign markets.

Oil Barrels firm; ₰1.85 freely bid for city make, with but few offering. No countries on the market—none arriving in consequence of the suspension of navigation.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R. R.
Barrels 479

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL PER A. V. AND B. AND O. RAILROADS.
Barrels 3,541

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard O W	Warden F & Co.	284
J. A. McKee	Warden F & Co.	102
A. Lyons & Co	Warden, F & Co.	102
Central Refining Co.	Central Refining Co.	100
Standard Oil Co	W. Harrison	82
Warden & Co	Mr. A. Dimmonds	82
Total		808

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, December 11.—Cotton firm and higher; 11¾c; sales 5,400 bales; receipts 5,700; shipments 2,032. Others unchanged.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, December 11, 1876.

CATTLE.

The supply, although less than that of last week, was fully up to the demand, the best evidence of which is there were quite a number left over unsold. The offerings consisted chiefly of the medium grades, and while for these the market was very dull and prices lower; prime butcher cattle brought as much as they did last week. There was not a single extra bullock on sale to-day, whereas last Monday there were quite a number, and this accounts for the fact that there was nothing reported within half a cent per lb, as compared with the highest price last week.

Butchers nearly all complained of bad meat markets, that in consequence of the abundance of poultry, game, fish, etc., there is less beef wanted, and this being the case, fewer cattle were required. Sales were reported to-day at 3¾a4¾ for prime; medium to good, 4¼a4½; common to fair, 3¾a4; cows, bulls and stags, 2¾a3.

The stock on sale was reported as follows:

Owners.	*From.*	*Number.*
Gerson & K	Chicago	34
Marks Bro	Chicago	37
R. S. Trueerman	Chicago	19
Gerson & Z	Chicago	20
J. Shamberg	Chicago	17
L. Kahn	Chicago	18
S. Gallinger	Chicago	18
Trauerman & K	Chicago	19
M. Rowe	Chicago	23
I. Kahn	Upper Sandusky	19
J. K. Barnes	Bellaire	20
J. Rafferty	Bellaire	20
John Row	Bellaire	20
James Roe	Bellaire	20
Gallinger & P	Cambridge	21
J. Kelly	Cambridge	21
Howard Bland	Pleasant valley	19
Mr. Holderman	Newark	17
J. Rothchild	Burgens	15
C. M. Heimes	Ohio	4
Arnold & L	Ohio	36
A. Greenwald	Ohio	30
Gerson & W	Ohio	22
E. Wolfe	Penna	8
M. Wilson	Penna	4
G. Hadden	Pathenna	2
G. Stroud	Penna	9
J. Ringer	Penna	8
G. & Hadden	Penna	5
F. Sheitsemantle	Penna	10
M. Flinner	Penna	4
Total		578
Total last Monday		664

CATTLE SALES.

C. M. Heimes sold 2 good oxen—weighing 3,600 lbs—at 4¼c; 4 common bulls at 2¾a3½; 4 small Ohio steers at 3¾a4c.

L. Rothchilds sold 6 head of Ohio stock at 4c for steers and 2¾a3½c for bulls.

Lowenstein & A reported 36 head of Ohio cattle—common to fair—at 3¾a4¼c.

E. Wolfe, 8 head of Washington Co. Pa. stock at 4¼a4½.

Gerson & Zeigler sold 2 cars of Chicago cattle—on their own account— at 3¾a4½c; 22 Ohios and 4 Penna cattle on commission.

M. Krause sold 1 car of Chicago cattle for Gallinger) at 4¼a4c.

J. Hunter sold 25 head Washington Co.

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are clear or fair weather, with temperature above freezing, southerly to westerly winds, and slowly rising barometer.

Serious Case of Burning.

Yesterday afternoon a little five year old son of Mr. Robert Miller, who resides on Adams street, below Preble avenue, Allegheny, was very seriously burned. The child was working at the fire in a grate, when his clothes suddenly caught fire, and in an instant he was enveloped in flames. Mrs. Miller succeeded in extinguishing them in a few moments, but not until the child was badly burned about the body and arms. Medical aid was at once summoned and everything possible done for the relief of the little one. But slight hopes are entertained of the child's recovery.

Committee Meetings.

The Water Extension Committee yesterday afternoon approved the November pay rolls, as follows: Office and bill roll, $1,085.14; foundations, $417.70; engineer's estimate on stacks &c., $560. The bill of D. N. & R. J. McGuffin, for laying pipe on Thumb street, was laid over. Petitions for fire plugs in front of the engine house and at other points were received, and the Superintendent was directed to erect the plugs. The report of the Mechanical Engineer for November was received and filed, and the committee adjourned.

The sub-committee on finance yesterday afternoon met in City Attorney Bigelow's office and approved the sureties presented by the Nation Trust Company. A special meeting of the Finance Committee will be called to act in the matter.

A Murderer Flying for Liberty.

Chas. M. Sterling, who has been convicted of murdering Lizzie Grombacher and is on the point of suffering death therefor, attempted to escape from the Court room at Youngstown, Ohio, on Saturday afternoon, just at the commencement of an argument on a motion for a new trial. The south door and the gate leading to the bar of the Court both stood open as Sterling was brought in. He reached the gate and, quick as lightning, darted through it and down the aisle he went with one bound, through the open door, down the flights of stairs and into the open air. Deputy Davis took in the situation at a glance and started in pursuit. The fugitive was overtaken at the corner of the jail. Here the officer caught him by the arm, when Sterling turned and swearing that by —— he had as much right to his liberty as any man, struck Davis a sharp blow on the side of the head. The officer then knocked him down, and with the assistance of Mr. Hilker took him back into the Court room. The affair created considerable sensation, but Sterling is still in durance vile.

A BENZLINE BLAZE.

Fire at the Citizens Oil Refinery—500 Barrels of Oil Destroyed.

Between two and three o'clock yesterday afternoon the bottom of a still at the Citizens Oil Refinery, on Butler street, above the Sharpsburg bridge, gave way letting the contents, about five hundred barrels of oil, into the fire, causing a slight blaze. The oil took fire and the flames communicated to adjoining buildings. The fire department responded promptly and soon had the flames under control. The loss consists of the destruction of the building in which the still was located and about five hundred barrels of oil, the contents of the still. The loss will not exceed $5,000 and is fully covered by insurance, but in what companies we were unable to ascertain.

SUFFOCATED BY GAS.

Result of an Attempt to Clean a Furnace.

Early Sunday morning a young man named Sullivan and another workman attempted to clean out the gas furnace at Park's steel works, located at the corner of Thirty-first and Railroad streets. They had been in the furnace but a few moments when they were overcome by the gas. Sullivan's companion succeeded in getting out after a time, and when he recovered procured aid and took Sullivan out. The latter was removed to his boarding house, corner of Thirty-first street and Penn avenue, and two physicians summoned. They did not succeed in bringing him to consciousness and he died about 6 o'clock in the evening. Sullivan's parents live in Glenwood, Twenty-third ward.

GRIER'S RETURN.

Where He Has Been Since He Left the City.

Since the action of the Board of Pardons in reference to Grier's case, it has been made public to a certain extent where he has been and what he has been doing since he left this city. Soon after the lumber business in St. John's, New Brunswick, under the name of W. H. Wilson. On April 4th, 1874, he left St. John's for the United States of America, where he commenced dealing in cotton, under his own name. He remained there until last July, when he came back to New Brunswick, in order to see Messrs. Schoyer and Morris. It was then that he made the sworn statement in regard to the Nation Trust affairs which has not been published yet, but which, it is said, will make a stir when it is made public. There can be no doubt but that Grier will return in a few days, perhaps by the close of this week.

THAT CONSPIRACY CASE.

The Attempt to Have Been Made Tonight.

Sheriff Springer, of Fayette county, reached the city yesterday, and returned in the afternoon to Uniontown with Daniel Downer, Ed. Northam, Jim Scott, and Geo. Porter, who are charged with conspiracy to rob the Fayette County National Bank. Sheriff Springer said he knew but little about the case, further than that the men were arrested on a telegram from Morgantown, stating that the attempt was to be made on the bank this (Tuesday) evening. It is said, was implicated in the plot, went up to Morgantown one day last week, and while there got drunk. During his spree he boasted to some of his companions of what was to be done, and the telegram was sent accordingly. Downer and Northam are well known in this city, the former having for a long time kept a saloon in the Diamond, and the latter was in the Fire Alarm Telegraph office. Scott and Porter are comparative strangers in the city.

THE WATER DEPARTMENT.

Items of Interest to Alleghenians.

The Water Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening, Mr. Callery presiding. Several hours were spent in allowing reductions and exonerations, and also in approving a large number of bills. The ordinance providing for supplying the Observatory Hill district with water was taken up, and City Engineer Davis reported that it would require an expenditure of $15,382.55 to lay the necessary pipes to supply the three hundred and sixty dwelling houses in this district, from which the revenue, he estimated, would amount to $3,600 per annum. The report was received and it, together with the ordinance, was ordered to be presented to Councils.

George Ober was allowed the privilege of removing the ice from the western compartment of the water basin during this winter for the sum of $100.

It was agreed to report a resolution to Councils authorizing the committee to have two hundred copies of the report of the test of the Lowry engine, printed in pamphlet form.

Adjourned.

LAYING ON OF HANDS.

Ordination Services at the Thirty-Seventh Street Baptist Church.

Mr. Thomas H. Chapman, a recent graduate of Lewisburg University, at Lewisburg, Pa., was ordained to the Gospel ministry at the Thirty-seventh street Baptist church last evening.

The Council convened in the afternoon and unanimously recommended him to be ordained. His statement of his conversion, call to the ministry and views of Scripture teachings were highly satisfactory to all present.

In the evening there was a large attendance of the members of the church and of Mr. Chapman's personal friends. Mr. Chapman is a native of Pittsburgh.

The ordination services were as follows: Reading of Scripture and opening prayer, Rev. J. S. Hutson; Sermon, Rev. B. F. Woodburn; Prayer of ordination with the laying on of the hands of the Presbytery, Rev. W. H. McKinney; Charge to the candidate, Rev. J. T. Lewis; Charge to the church, Rev. J. S. Hutson, and benediction by the candidate.

The services were of a very interesting and impressive nature throughout.

French Bread

The following parties are agents for our fine breads in neighboring towns:

G. Wilson Miller & Bro., Butler, Pa.
John Agne, Sewickley, Pa.
A. T. Dorrington, Hazelwood, Pa.
Ira Hatheway, Petrolia, Pa.
J. R. Wilson, Washington, Pa.
J. A. Moody, Youngstown, O.

Stores having a first class trade in towns not yet allotted to an agent will find it to their interest to apply at once. Our bread is made of flour that costs families $10 per barrel. We bake before 5 a. m. and ship the bread (charges paid) by first express every morning.

S. S. MARVIN & CO.,
91 and 93 Liberty street.
Retail Department, 18 Fifth avenue.

A Rare Chance.

In the For Sale column of to-day's GAZETTE the old established house of McBane & Anjer, Grain and Produce Dealers, is advertised. This firm has enjoyed a reputation as being one of the most honored business houses of the city, and is certainly a very rare opportunity for parties wanting to buy a good business.

THE CITY COUNCILS.

Business Disposed of at Yesterday's Session—Veto by the Mayor of the Health Appropriation of $1,000—The Consolidation of Committees—Ordinances Adopted—Considerable Amount of Business Disposed of.

A regular meeting of Pittsburgh Councils was held yesterday afternoon. The business transacted was not of more than ordinary general interest. A full report is embraced in the following:

SELECT COUNCIL.

DAVID AIKEN, JR....President, *pro tem.*
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk.

When this branch met the members present were Messrs. Aiken, Atkinson, Barckley, Bates, Carr, Dannels, B. Darlington, J. K. P. Duff, Evans, George Fox, Gregor Fox, Froehlich, Geiger, Goldthorp, Herron, Hunter, Jeremy, Kennedy, Kernan, Lagerman, Lappan, Littell, Meyer, Miller, Moore, McCandless, MacConnell, McClurg, McGimpsey, McKinley, Eugene M. O'Neill, Powers, Reiman, Rodgers, Rolfe, Schild, Schwarm, Shipton, Sorg, Vierheller, Waring, Weldon and Welsh.

On motion of Mr. MCCANDLESS the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

When the wards were called Mr. BARCKLEY presented a petition of Mrs. Allinder for the assessment of damages caused by the grading of Homewood avenue. Referred.

Mr. GEORGE FOX, petition of George Fox for the refunding of overpaid taxes. Referred.

Also, petition of Dodson, Burt & Co., of the Eighteenth ward, for a reduction of property valuation. Referred.

Mr. MCCLURG, petition of Charles Sloan for exoneration from payment of taxes. Referred.

Mr. GOLDTHORP, resolution instructing the Fire Commission to place a fire apparatus in the new engine house in the Thirty-sixth ward. Passed.

Mr. SHIPTON, from the Finance Committee, presented a resolution for the payment of $240 to Jas. O. Kelly, H. E. White and J. M. Hoch, viewers, for their services in assessing the benefits and damages caused by the construction of the bridge over Sylvan avenue. Passed.

Also, a resolution directing the refunding of business tax collected under a misconstruction of the law from the Elna Mutual Benefit, and Security Life Insurance companies. Passed.

Also, a resolution in favor of R. R. Reno for building a board walk on Yard alley, to the amount of $251 85. Passed.

GRADING DAMAGES.

Also, a resolution for a warrant amounting to $1265 in favor of Wm. McAdams for damage done to his property by the grading of Madison avenue. Passed.

Mr. MCCANDLESS presented the reports of the Water Committee for October and November. The report of the City Property Committee was presented by Mr. HUNTER and that of the Market Committee by Mr. SCHWARM. All were received and filed.

Mr. BATES, from the Wooden Building Committee, presented an ordinance granting Elizabeth McConaughy the right to erect a frame addition to her building on Butler street. It was postponed until the next meeting.

Also, an ordinance granting W. H. Daly the right to erect a frame building on the rear of his lot at No. 328 Fifth avenue. Laid over.

The Chair read the following communication from the Mayor, vetoing the resolution appropriating an additional sum of $4,000 to pay the expenses of the Board of Health:

To the President and Members of the Select Council:

GENTLEMEN—I respectfully return to your honorable body resolution No. 488 without my approval, for the reason that it appropriates unexpended balances of appropriations to the Board of Health, in the face of the act of Assembly, which says "all unexpended balances of regular appropriations shall become a part of the Sinking Fund, and shall be used for no other purpose whatever."

Yours, respectfully,
WM. C. MCCARTHY,
Mayor.

The veto was received and filed, and an effort to pass the resolution over it failed, there being 20 affirmative and 20 negative votes. The number of affirmative votes necessary was 44.

A NEW METHOD DEVISED.

Mr. HUNTER then offered the following:

Resolved, That the Controller be and he is hereby authorized to issue his certificate on the Mayor for a warrant in favor of the Board of Health for the sum of $4,000, and charge the same, $2,000 to appropriation No. 7, Streets, and $1,000 to appropriation No. 23, Surveys.

The resolution was unanimously passed.

An ordinance granting Alexander McClure & Co. the right to erect an iron clad shed at the corner of Twenty-fifth and Railroad streets. Passed.

An ordinance authorizing the Road Committee to enter into a contract with the Pittsburgh Gas Company for a change of grade on Second avenue, and the repaving of the same. Laid over.

Mr. SHIPTON presented the report of the Gas Lighting Committee, which was received and the sample of varnish furnished by the West Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh and East End Gas companies were passed.

Mr. VIERHELLER called up the ordinance locating the center line of Chestnut street, South Side, from Wood to Carson street. Passed.

Mr. BATES called up the ordinance authorizing the construction of a board walk on Knox avenue, from Brownsville avenue to the city line. Referred to the Board of Viewers.

Mr. MACONNELL, from the Ordinance Committee, submitted an ordinance making an appropriation for the payment of expenses incurred in the trial of criminals. Placed on first reading.

Also, an ordinance prohibiting persons not in the employ of railway companies from getting on or off locomotives or cars while in motion. Placed on first reading.

CONSOLIDATING COMMITTEES.

Also, an ordinance abolishing the Survey and Road Committees and devolving their duties on the Street Committee; abolishing the Ordinance, Retrenchment and Reform and Legislative Committees and constituting the Committee on Law; abolishing the Committees on Claims and Accounts and Appeals from City Assessments and constituting the Committee on Appeals and Claims; abolishing the Monongahela and Allegheny Wharf Committees and creating the Committee on Wharves; abolishing the Committees on Railroads and Bridges and constituting the Committee on Roads and Bridges. Read once.

Also, report of Road Committee for November. Received and filed.

Also, an ordinance for the assessment of the cost of the construction of a bridge over Boundary street, on the line of Forbes street. Laid over.

Also, an ordinance authorizing the assessment of the cost of the construction of a bridge over Negley's Run, on the line of Lincoln avenue. Laid over.

Also, viewers report on the construction of a bridge on Sylvan avenue extension, over Watson's Hollow. Referred back to the Board.

Also, an ordinance repealing an ordinance for a sewer on Locust alley, from Meyran avenue to Ravine street. Lost for want of a legal majority.

Council finding itself without a quorum adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

W. B. NEGLEY.....President.
GEORGE BOOTH.....Clerk.

There were present in this branch Messrs.

Atcheson, Bell, Boucher, Conway, Dickson, Danler, Fox, Fritz, Fennerty, Foley, Hogle, Hughes, Kerr, Kirchner, Mears, McClarran, McCafferty, Nantker, Neeb, Nesbit, Rahauser, Rott, Thompson, Wainwright, and President Negley.

On a call of the wards the following resolution was introduced and read:

By Mr. FINNERTY, petition of Lindsay, Murray & Co., for reduction of valuation. Referred.

STREET MATTERS.

Mr. THOMPSON, from the Committee on Streets presented the report of the Street Committee for November.

Also, an ordinance for the paving and curbing of Bluff street. Passed finally.

Also, an ordinance granting Joseph Keeling liberty to use a dummy engine on his coal railway on the South Side. Passed finally.

Also, an ordinance for the construction of a boardwalk on Manor street from the tunnel under the P., V. & C. R. R. to the P., V. & C. R. R. crossing. Passed finally.

Also, an ordinance for the opening of Woodville avenue extension, from Washington pike to Shaleersville. Passed finally.

Also, an ordinance for the opening of Mary street from Twenty-eighth street to Thirty-second street.

Mr. RAHAUSER presented a remonstrance from a majority of the property holders on the street. They claim that the street is now opened as far as it is needed, and that it will be a costly operation to open it, and a continual expense to keep it open. The remonstrance was received and filed, and action on the ordinance indefinitely postponed.

Mr. THOMPSON, by leave, offered a resolution authorizing the City Controller to pay the damages caused by the Butler street extension. Referred to the Finance Committee.

PROVIDING FOR A DEFICIENCY.

Mr. FOX presented the report of the Committee on Police for November. Received and filed.

Also, a resolution providing that $2,300.57 of any unexpended balance to the credit of any committee at the end of the year be appropriated to the Police Committee. Passed.

Mr. FENNERTY presented the report of the Committee on Appeals. Received and filed, and the action of the Committee approved, with the exception of the exoneration of the First Reformed Presbyterian church.

Mr. THOMPSON presented the report of the Finance Committee. Received and filed. Accompanying the report was a petition of property owners on Duquesne Way, asking to be relieved from the payment of one-half the cost of the improvement of that street, which was returned with a negative recommendation.

Mr. THOMPSON offered a resolution for the exoneration as prayed for. A motion to suspend the rules for the consideration of the resolution was lost and it therefore laid over under the rules.

MESSAGE CLERK'S SALARY.

Mr. FOX called up the ordinance for fixing the salary of the message Clerk of Councils at $600 per annum.

Mr. KERR moved to amend by fixing the salary at $450. The motion was carried, and the ordinance laid over for reprinting.

The message from Mayor McCarthy vetoing the resolution for transferring $4,000 to the credit of the Board of Health, was read, received and filed.

Business from S. C. was taken up and concurred in.

On a call of the roll, made on demand of Mr. KERR, it was ascertained that a quorum was not present, and Council adjourned.

THE COURT RECORD.

Proceedings in the Several Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

JUDGE KETCHAM.

B. Tiegel, merchant tailor, No. 53 Smithfield street, filed a voluntary petetion in bankruptcy. Usual order made, referring it to Register Harper.

A. L. Foote, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Petition of John McAndrews, a creditor, presented for the ascertainment and liquidation of an alleged lien, and an order was made referring the same to Register Willard.

George Waidley, bankrupt, Erie county. Assignee's report of the sale of real estate confirmed *nisi*.

J. C. Reynolds, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Order for examination of bankrupt on five days' notice.

Andrew J. Cowen, bankrupt, Venango county. Order for final examination before Register Rogers on the 2d prox.

Common Pleas, No 1.

JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

W. B. Barton vs. the Pittsburgh, Oakland and East Liberty Passenger Railway Company; previously reported. Still on trial before Judge Collier.

Thomas Campbell vs. James Bryar and Wm. Henry, partners as Bryar & Co. Verdict for plaintiff for $27,329.81.

Thomas Campbell vs. Jacob Lashell. Same verdict as in above case. Final judgments on interlocutory judgments previously rendered.

Same vs. same. Verdict for plaintiff for $8,659 26.

W. J. Beer, Esq., of Somerset county was admitted to practice in this court.

Margaret Braken by her father and next friend vs. Robert Brown, and James Braken vs. the same defendant; an action for personal damages, it being alleged that the defendant, fireman at the water works, threw some hot coals on the little girl, Margaret Braken. On trial.

Common Pleas No. 3.

JUDGES KIRKPATRICK AND WHITE.

John F. Dravo vs. J. L. Dillinger, previously reported. Verdict for plaintiff for $2,398.12. Same plaintiff vs. defendant. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,692.10.

Thos. Herriott vs. George Frazier. Verdict for plaintiff for $212.

Alexander Goff and Mary Goff, his wife, in right of the latter vs. the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company. An action to recover damages for tearing down the house of plaintiffs, by a train running into it. On trial before Judge White.

Evan Evans vs. Jos. F. Smith, owner, and W. F. Casey, contractor. On trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

Criminal Court.

JUDGES STOWE AND COLLIER.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Thos. Breen, indicted for the murder of Peter Hughes, reported elsewhere, was taken up yesterday and will be concluded to-day.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Chas. Burke,	Anton Goodwin.
Henry Laupher,	Joseph Bowman,
John Brown,	Chas. Murdock,
Pat. Shields et al.,	G. S. Emor et al.
John W. Patterson,	Mary Kane,
Margaret L. Kinzer,	Wm. Palmer et al.
Owen McNally,	

Court Brevities.

IN speaking of the bill in equity of the Ames M. E. church against the Building Committee, our reporter was in error in stating that the court said, "That if the contractors proceeded with the work they could not collect the money from the church." The court said simply that a bill was unnecessary.

ON motion of S. A. McClung, Esq., Wm. J. Baer, Esq., of Somerset county, was qualified and admitted yesterday morning to practice in the Common Pleas nos. 1 and 2. Mr. Baer is one of the promint lawyers of his section of the State, and the rules regarding admission were suspended in his case by Judges Kirkpatrick and Sterrett.

THE case of Bracken vs. Brown, on trial before Judge Sterrett, is one of more than ordinary interest. It is an action to recover damages for injuries done to a little daughter of the plaintiff by the defendant. Brown, the defendant, was employed at the pumping works on Etna street, where the plaintiff's daughter, with several other children, went to get coal and wood, and it is alleged, that Brown threw a shovel full of hot coals on her seriously burning her.

THE VALUE OF TIME.

How the Domestic Telegraph Company Propose to Economize It—To Whom we are Indebted for the Great Convenience.

Since the introduction of the telegraphic messenger system in this city by the Domestic Telegraph Company, in connection with the A. & P. Telegraph Company, to whom the citizens are indebted for the many improvements and conveniences connected with the telegraph business, the Western Union Company have introduced a similar system. But as the A. & P. Company were first to introduce this, as they have been in all other reforms, they expect the support of our people. The Domestic Company is owned exclusively in this city, and is worked in connection with the A. & P. Company's system, and as it is a principle of Pittsburgers, to patronize home industry, they are asked to give the "Domestic Boys in Grey," the preference.

Mr. J. A. Kerley, the manager of the Domestic Company, has spent over twenty years in the employment of the Western Union Company, and is one of the most proficient men in the business. He is now in charge of the A. & P. Company's offices at this place, and it was through his efforts that the messenger system was introduced here. Subscribers to the messenger system should remember these facts, and bestow their patronage accordingly, as they may rely on having a messenger after two hours, there are none more competent and capable of thoroughly systematizing the business than he. Give the Domestic a trial.

Facts Worth Remembering.

The public is requested to recollect the following facts when considering which Piano to buy of the different makes now offered:

First—That the Weber Piano received the highest number of votes for excellence at the Centennial, getting 95 (the next highest only receiving 91) the judge who furnished the figures saying he would swear to their correctness. Other makers who are trying to create a doubt of their reliability are respectfully requested to furnish the number of votes recorded in their favor, Mr. Weber's being published since 1860. This *fact* is so strong that it has soured the hearts of a great many interested parties, vide a number of disagreeable articles lately published.

Third—That no maker received more than one medal and diploma in the competition between the different instruments exhibited, and the attempt to *hoodwink* the public by claiming to have received two medals and two diplomas, is such apparent *clap-trap* that it can only be accounted for as an attempt to bolster up an unmistakable *defeat* in the position assigned the different pianos, by votes of the judges recorded in favor of the Weber *Intelligence and solidity of Construction, together with excellence of workmanship* are several of the reasons why the Weber received the highest award, and another maker *claiming* that an exhibit of metal plates, hardware, etc., where there was *no competition*, entitles their piano to a position higher than the Weber is too *transparent*, and only shows the desperate position and extremity in which they are placed.

Fourth—The *fact* of some makers, after *straining* every nerve to reach the highest position at the Centennial and now trying to decry the value of the awards, will be easily understood, for had the instruments possessed the merits to reach the high figure of the Weber, there certainly would have been no attempt now on their part to belittle the unmistakable position of Weber; it is always the last resort of the defeated to cry *fraud*.

Fifth—A very large stock of Weber Pianos being contracted for, and being bound to introduce them, I offer such figures and terms that after seeing and hearing them, however strong your preferences may be for other makes, you can't help but take a Weber. Call and see for yourself.

CHAS. C. MELLOR,
79 Fifth avenue.

General agent for Weber, Chickering & Sons, etc., Pianos; Mason & Hamlin, Shoninger & Co., and Taylor & Farley Organs.

Holidays—1876.

The buying of holiday gifts has already commenced, and parties in search of these articles should not overlook the closing out sale by G. S. Carnahan of the stock of watches, jewelry, &c., at 123 Fifth avenue. Jewelry of the best qualities is selling dirt cheap at this sale, and those who fail to attend must lose the bargains.

Such a Lot

Of Misses' Cloaks as F. H. Eaton & Co., 25 Fifth avenue, are now showing is seldom seen west of New York. The stock is remarkable not only for its extent, but also for the excellent taste displayed in its selection. The prices are also the lowest.

My breath is bad; I feel quite blue—
Use SOZODONT.
My teeth decay; what shall I do?
Use SOZODONT.
You're right, my friend, I *will*, thank you,
Use SOZODONT.

FREEDMEN'S AID SOCIETY

Of the M. E. Church—Annual Reports of Officers—Eloquent Address by Dr. Bidwell, of Buffalo—Remarks by Mrs. Wiggins.

The annual meeting of the Freedmen's Aid Society of the M. E. Church was held in the Smithfield M. E. Church last evening, Bishop J. W. Wiley presiding.

The exercises were opened by singing by the choir, followed by prayer by Rev. H. L. Chapman. Bishop Wiley then introduced Rev. Dr. Rust, Secretary of the Association, who read the annual report for the year, of which the following is an abstract:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The financial statement for the thirteen months ending July 1, 1876, is as follows:

Cash in Treasury, June 1, 1875...$		2 55
Contributed from June 1, 1875, to July 1, 1876.....		57,312 56
Loan.....		889 63
Total receipts.....$		58,204 75
Salary of Corresponding Secretary, office and traveling expenses.....$	4,127 85	
Salary, traveling expenses of General Agent, part of the year.....	1,088 18	
Aid of young men preparing for the ministery.....	1,600 00	
Printing.....	700 00	
Postage.....	909 00	
Clerk hire.....	650 00	
Insurance and interest.....	1,034 12	
Furniture for schools and homes	847 25	
Repairs on buildings.....	900 00	
Real estate:		
New Hall, Nashville, Tenn.....$3,000 00		
New Orleans..... 2,100 00		
Haven Normal School, Waynesboro, Ga.... 700 00		
Cookman Institute, Jacksonville, Fla.... 500 00		
	6,300 00	
Salaries and board of teachers and school expenses.....	40,275 14	
Balance in Treasury.....	173 21	
Total disbursements.....$		58,204 75
Total indebtedness against the Society.....$		18,000 00

SUMMARY—ANNUAL DISBURSEMENTS.

First year, total disbursements..$	37,139 89
Second year, total disbursements..	50,167 24
Third year, total disbursements..	993,513 50
Fourth year, total disbursements..	82,719 49
Fifth year, total disbursements..	51,568 43
Sixth year, total disbursements..	55,174 96
Seventh year, total disbursements	66,993 74
Eighth year, total disbursements	86,562 88
Ninth year, total disbursements.	58,204 75
Total disbursements.....	$582,009 90

*Including appropriations from Freedmen's Bureau.

A RECAPITULATION

of the report, which is too lengthy to publish entire, is as follows:

(1.) By the statement just read it will be seen that we have collected and disbursed fifty-eight thousand two hundred and four dollars and seventy-five cents (2.) We have supported in the field sixty teachers, whose specific work has been, amid great sacrifice and persecution, to train ministers to preach the gospel and teachers to instruct the young. (3.) We have taught during the year over three thousand pupils, a majority of whom are preparing to preach or to teach. (4.) All our teachers are engaged in Sunday school work, and nearly all the males preach on the Sabbath. (5.) Those trained in our schools are among our best preachers. They participate in conference business, and are always found ready to take the lead in all enterprises for the elevation of the people. (6.) As rapidly as the students acquire sufficient education, they go out into destitute parts of the country, and engage in the work of instructing others more ignorant than themselves. (7.) It is estimated that forty thousand children have been taught during the year by those instructed in our schools, successfully does this work perpetuate itself. (8.) Our school property in the South is worth more than two hundred thousand dollars, and constitutes a permanent investment for this important work. The new hall at Nashville has been completed at an expense of three thousand dollars, the entire cost of the building being twenty thousand. The property of the Central Tennessee College, accommodations for three hundred pupils, is worth seventy thousand dollars, and is entirely free from debt. It is a noble monument of our work in the South, and if the Society had done nothing else, this alone would amply compensate for all the labor, expenditure, and sacrifice that have been made. Twenty-one hundred dollars the balance of debt against the boarding house purchased in New Orleans, has been paid. Seven hundred dollars toward the erection of a school building at Waynesboro, Georgia, and five hundred dollars toward Holiday Cookman Institute, at Jacksonville, Florida, have also been paid the past year. (10.) There is an awakening among the pious young men in our schools in reference to missionary work in Africa, and several of them have decided to enter the field so soon as their preparatory studies are completed. (11.) Aid for poor students preparing for the ministry is greatly needed. Fifty, or even twenty-five dollars each will be could enable many a worthy and promising young preacher to continue in school a year. Who will help one of these prepare to preach the unsearchable riches of Christ?

ADDRESSES.

Dr. I. G. Bidwell, of Buffalo, was then introduced by the Chairman, and spoke at great length. He said they did not come together to gild the tombs of the prophets, but to present the needs of the struggling Freedmen. He left himself restrained to ask if the society appreciated its own mission. Has it ever clearly and fully presented its wants to the church? Has the church considered its wants prayerfully and as the Christian spirit? Is the work of sufficient importance to warrant another anniversary? Is it doing enough to warrant the expenditure of further funds in its ministries? These questions he proceeded to answer. The organization, he said, is in no sense a political one. He did not overlook its political importance and how great a position the freedmen occupy in the political crisis that is now upon the country. He did not forget that the destinies of the country have, in a large measure, been placed in their hands recently. He did not forget that the African might arise, and, with fire and sword and such, destroy the whole nation. But he was not there to conjure up such horrors. He did remember how important it is that these men should be properly taught in order to properly, intelligently occupy their position in the political arena. The Freedmen's Aid Society is in no sense a race recompense society. The speaker said he was not unacquainted with the colossal wrongs that have been heaped upon these people; but this was not the time nor place for the presentation of those wrongs. He is not responsible for slavery any more than for original sin. The compensation for this Centennial, getting 95 (the next highest only receiving 91) the judge who furnished the figures saying he would swear to their correctness. Other makers who are trying to create a doubt of their reliability are respectfully requested to furnish the number of votes recorded in their favor, Mr. Weber's being published since 1860. This *fact* is so strong that it has soured the hearts of a great many interested parties, vide a number of disagreeable articles lately published.

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My teeth decay; what shall I do?
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You're right, my friend, I *will*, thank you,
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Straws show which way the wind blows; and if you find a man uses nothing in his family but R. T. HARRITT'S Best Soap you have a pretty good test of his character for facilitous taste and excellence. There's nothing in the line of saponaceous compounds to compare with it, and once used it excludes everything else for the future. R. T. HARRITT has a sure hold on those who will give it a trial.

Storm

Cloaks of Black, Blue, Brown and Grey Cloth, of different sizes and qualities, are to be found in the greatest variety at the popular Trimming store of F. H. Eaton & Co., 25 Fifth avenue.

BREVITIES.

.....Four dollar oil has been reached and the producers are happy.

.....A meeting of Allegheny Councils will be held on Thursday evening.

.....The salary question will be brought up this evening before the Allegheny Finance Committee.

.....A half dozen firemen are off duty with frozen fingers and toes, as the result of the recent fires.

.....William Owens was killed a few days ago in a shaft of the Penn Gas Coal Company in Westmoreland county.

.....The residence of a Mr. McDonald, in Minersville, was considerably damaged by fire about four o'clock yesterday morning.

.....Wm. Burkheimer, for an alleged outrage on a little five year old child of Minnie Brown, was committed for trial yesterday.

.....Charlie Walters, one of Clarion county's eleven year old prodigies, went hunting on Thanksgiving day and killed a two pronged deer.

.....The funeral of the intelligent compositor of the *Chronicle* hasn't taken place yet. He last evening elected David Aiken, Jr., *Treasurer* of Select Council.

.....A Welsh Baptist minister of Monongahela City is said to have decamped, leaving behind him a name tainted with forgery and a wife and two small children.

.....The *Leader* "All Sorts" man told the truth last evening for once in his life. He says: "This person [the *Leader* man understood] was certainly born to drive a street car."

.....A horse attached to a buggy was found in front of the residence of Mr. King, corner of Centre avenue and Neville street, Sunday night, for which an owner is wanted.

.....An enthusiastic Republican yesterday slaughtered thirty-five roosters and hung their dead bodies, heads down, on Kenneweg's Republican pole on Chestnut street this evening.

.....A work company of firemen is still on duty at the ruins of Fiacus' tannery. Immense heaps of hides and tanbark are still smouldering and smoking away, occasionally bursting out in jets of flame.

.....The work of erecting a temporary building for the owners of the LaBelle Steel Works, in Allegheny, will be commenced next week, and then it is their intention to prepare plans for an iron structure.

.....The firemen are under obligations to Captain C. A. Dravo, James McPike, Mr. Arthur, W. L. Eichenlaub, Wm. Benedict, and others, for hot coffee and other attentions during the fire in Lawrenceville on Saturday.

.....Nine well known citizens of Emporium have been arrested and held to bail for stealing wheat from a car that had been left standing over night on the railroad siding at that place. The cereal was found stored away in their dwellings.

.....John Brown warmed up with too much tanglefoot Sunday morning, and laid down on Penn avenue, near Forty-second street, to cool off. He was found an hour or two later nearly frozen stiff. Prompt measures of relief started his blood in circulation again.

.....About nine o'clock yesterday morning a horse attached to a sleigh, which was occupied by a young man named Bellstein, and two boys, ran off on Spring Garden avenue, Allegheny. After going a short distance the boys were thrown out and one of them quite seriously injured.

.....At Clarion on Saturday Akin, the man who recently murdered Goodwin at Edenburg, and had been convicted of voluntary manslaughter, was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of two years and six months in the Penitentiary and pay a fine of $800. He was brought to Allegheny on Sunday.

.....City Engineer Dempster has recalled the report on the Watson's Hollow bridge, on the line of Sylvan avenue, and will present an addiitional report in the matter. A mistake was made in measuring the masonry of the piers, by a man in whom the engineer placed all confidence for honesty and accuracy.

.....At the meeting of the Alliance yesterday, Mr. Arthur Kirk offered a resolution, which was adopted, protesting against the erection of more prisons in this State, because most convicts become such through whisky, and the liquor dealers have no right to ask the State to build storehouses for their products.

.....During the progress of a trial at Scranton a few since Charles Mulherrin, who was arrested on a charge of being implicated in one of the Mollie Maguire murders, and who turned State's evidence, testified that the order of Mollie Maguires and the Ancient Order of Hibernians are one and the same thing.

.....There were twenty-two deaths in Allegheny City last week, as follows: Accident, 2; apoplexy, 1; consumption, 4; convulsions, 2; membraneous croup, 1; cyanosis, 1; diphtheritis, 1; scarlet fever, 2; congestion of brain, 1; marasmus, 1; meningitis, 1; old age, 1; smallpox, 3; spinal disease, 1. Male, 12; female, 10. Total, 22.

.....Daniel Brannigan, driver and conductor of car No. 16 of the Ormsby line, was on duty all day Saturday, and had his foot so badly frozen that it will be necessary to amputate one to save his life. He did not discover his misfortune until he went to retire in the evening, and he then discovered that the flesh on his feet was frozen black. He has been removed to the Homeopathic Hospital.

.....The Coroner held an inquest yesterday morning on the body of R. S. O'Hara, the man killed at Temperanceville Sunday evening, an account of which appeared in the GAZETTE of yesterday. O'Hara was a rear brakeman on a freight train, and it is thought he fell from the car and was run over by the accommodation train which passed over the track shortly after the freight. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

.....On Saturday the lowboat Ohio was grounded at the foot of Gallipolis island, but the West Virginia assisted her off. The latter boat was soon after hit by a huge cake of ice, knocking a hole in her bull at the water line. She ran on the Virginia shore, where she now lies with water over her guards. The Belmont is also ashore at Eight Mile island on Friday night and sunk one barge. The